THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No 46. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

A Peace Treaty Between Prussia, Bavaria, and Hesse-Darmstadt.

IMPORTANT TERRITORY GAINED BY PRUSSIA.

Peace Negotiations at Prague Nearly Concluded.

EVACUATION OF BOHEMIA BY THE PRUSSIANS.

NAPOLEON TO CEDE VENETIA TO ITALY

What Hungary Hopes from Austria.

War Between the Christians and Turks in Candia.

The American Sloop "Alice" at the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PRUSSIA.

Peace Concluded by Prussia with Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt.

BERLIN, August 22.—The Prussian Commissioners have, with the sanction of the Government, concluded a peace with Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt. The terms are very advantageous to Prussia, and in accord with her original demands. Bavaria cedes to Prussia the Northern district, composed of Lichtenfels, formerly called Upper Franconia, and the walled town of Culmbach. The Bavarian Government also undertakes to pay Prussia thirty millions of florins, as an indemnity for her expenses in the war.

Hesse-Darmstadt cedes to Prussia the territory of the Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg, a State which was admitted a member of the Confederation of the Rhine in the year 1817, and lies directly between Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, and Birkenfeld.

Prussia also obtains the exclusive right to garrison the fortress of Mayence, for which duty Hesse-Darmstadt hitherto contributed two hundred infantry, besides giving three hundred and thirty-three men to the federal German army.

Under the treaty Bavaria retains the territory of Upper Hesse, which will be joined to and incorporated with the new Confederation of Northern Germany, the organization and limits of which will be arranged after the peace treaty is perfected between Prussia and Austria.

BOHEMIA.

The Prussians Evacuating Bohemia.

BERLIN, August 22.—The Prussian troops which had penetrated into Bohemia during the operations against Austria have commenced to evacuate the territory, and it is thought they will have completed the work by the 15th of September.

The Evacuation of Bohemia by Prussia.

LONDON, August 23—P. M.—One of the conditions of peace between Prussia and Austria is, that Prussia is to evacuate Bohemia within a fortnight.

ITALY.

Napoleon to Cede Venetia to the Kingdom.

PARIS, August 23.—The Paris *Patrie* of this evening's date says that the Emperor Napoleon will cede Venetia, as handed over to France by Austria, direct to Italy, to be held as part of the kingdom of Victor Emanuel.

HUNGARY.

Constitutional Concessions to be Made by Austria.

PESTH, August 22.—After the conclusion of peace with Prussia, the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, with the consent of his Cabinet, intends to appoint a responsible Hungarian ministry; and after this act is completed the Hungarian Diet will be formally reopened in this city some time during the month of September.

ENGLAND.

The Jamaica Negro Question and Ex-Governor Eyre.

LONDON, August 22.—Ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, whose official conduct during the late negro revolt in that island has been made the subject of such an excited and angry canvass at home, enjoyed a public reception at Southampton yesterday. The *fête* was given in his honor by his immediate friends, personal and political, and the municipal authorities took part in it. There was a banquet in the evening.

A large opposition meeting was held in the town the same day, at which a series of resolutions condemning the conduct and rule of the ex-Governor when in Jamaica were adopted with great unanimity.

GREECE.

Turkish War Against the Christians in Candia—Damage to the United States Consulate.

ATHENS, August 18.—The Turks have commenced active hostilities against the Christians in Candia, whom they treat as rebels against the authority of the Sultan. A number of the foreign consular offices, particularly those of the United States, Holland, and Sweden, have suffered very much damage. The Consuls have protested in the name of their respective Governments. The Christians, or insurgents, are twenty-five thousand strong, and hold important points against the Turkish soldiers.

The Latest Report from the Scene of Difficulty.

LONDON, August 23—P. M.—A telegram from Athens reports that fighting has occurred in the island of Candia, and that the United States Consulate has been damaged.

AQUATICS.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta—Compliment to the American Sloop "Alice."

Cowes (August 9) Correspondence London News.

The annual regatta dinner of the members of the squadron took place last night at the Castle. Commodore the Earl of Wilton presided, the vice-chair being taken by Vice Commodore the Marquis of Conyngham, and among those present were Captain the Prince of Leiningen, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, Flag Lieutenant C. P. Bogen, R. N.; Lieutenant the Hon. A. Dennison, R. N.; Lieutenant the Hon. J. B. Vivian, R. N., and Major Mackenzie, A. D. C. of her Majesty's yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*; Sir Percy Shelley, H. Potten, Esq., Inglis Jones, Esq., Lord Colville, General Lord Melville, G. C. B.; Lieutenant-Colonel Markham, F. P. B. Delme Radcliffe, Esq.; Admiral Sir C. Talbot, T. G. Appleton, Esq. (owner of the American sloop *Alice*); Captain A. Clark, H. Stansfield, Esq.; C. A. Longfellow (of the *Alice*), Earl Vane, and other distinguished yachtsmen.

The dinner having been disposed of, the Commodore gave "The health of her Majesty the Queen, Patron of the Royal Yacht Squadron," which was drank with all the honors. This toast was followed by "The health of the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the royal family," which was most enthusiastically responded to.

The noble Commodore then, in a few observations, gave "The Army and Navy," and several complimentary toasts followed.

The Commodore gave "The health of Lieutenant-Colonel Markham, the winner of the Queen's Cup."

Lieutenant-Colonel Markham, in responding, said he had started for this prize several times, and he was now delighted that at length his efforts had been successful, and that he was able to carry away the Queen's Cup.

The Commodore said he had a pleasing toast to propose, which was "the health of Mr. Appleton, the owner of the *Alice*." He was delighted to see American gentlemen coming amongst them, as they obtained some good and useful hints from them, and they were thus enabled to make great improvements on their own lines. It was really a most gallant act for the owner, and a son of the great poet Longfellow, with the assistance of only three men, to cross the Atlantic in so small a vessel.

This toast was enthusiastically received.

Some other toasts were given and acknowledged, and the business of the evening was brought to a close.

This morning was appointed for a race for £100, open to all yachts not less than thirty tons belonging to a Royal Yacht Club; the course round the island. The following yachts were entered:—

Yacht.	*Owner.*	*Tons.*
Intrepid	Count de Monceaux	75
Madcap	J. S. Dunbar, Esq	70
Lulworth	G. Duppa, Esq.	83
Titania	Earl of Rosse	184
Blue Bell	F. Edwards, Esq.	164
Arrow	F. Chamberlayne, Esq.	102
Pantomime	Colonel Markham	140
Rosebud	Sir B Chichester	38
Vanguard	Captain Hughes	61
Fione	E. Boucher Esq.	78
Vindex	A. Duncan, Esq.	45
Niobe	N. Gordon, Esq.	40
Egeria	J. Mulholland, Esq.	161
Alice	T. G. Appleton, Esq.	57
Hirondelle	Lord G. Lennox	68
Christabel	A. C. Kennard, Esq.	51
Menai	Colonel Lloyd	80
Lotus	Earl Vane	188
Iolanthe	Captain Miller	83
Lufra	Lord Ponsonby	205

This was a handicap race, and the time to be allowed was as follows:—

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Rosebud	0	0	Vanguard	22	12
Intrepid	7	49	Egeria	23	58
Madcap	9	6	Titania	26	25
Iolanthe	9	10	Hirondelle	27	20
Vindex	16	57	Blue Bell	29	26
Alice	17	23	Lulworth	31	39
Christabel	20	4	Menai	34	39
Pantomime	20	31	Fione	31	39
Niobe	20	57	Arrow	44	0
Lotus	21	47	Lufra	44	0

The American sloop *Alice* did not start. The course this day was to the westward, and at half-past 10 precisely the starting gun was fired. The *Lulworth* was the first to get away, followed by the *Titania, Intrepid, Pantomime,* and *Arrow*, at short distances from each other. On making their way up the Solent channel, when just below Egypt House, the *Pantomime* made a long reach to the southward, and after her the *Arrow* made a long tack and took the second place. Some fine manœuvring then went on, and the *Arrow* and *Lulworth* had a desperate struggle for the first place. The indomitable and almost unconquerable *Arrow* then took the lead, and the *Lufra*, hitherto holding a good wind, off Lymington creek, weathered the *Pantomime*, and soon afterwards the whole fleet were hull down, making their way down the Needles Passage, and any further notice of them could not be obtained. The details of the race at the back of the island must necessarily be deferred.

About half-past four o'clock this afternoon there was a cry raised that the yachts were in sight, and this report turned out to be true, for far distant to the eastward was seen Lord Ponsonby's *Lufra*, a new vessel, and hitherto untried in racing, while to the leeward was observed, beating against the flood tide, the *Old Arrow*, and still further to the leeward Mr. Mulholland's *Egeria*; but as the two first vessels may be called upon to allow a considerable amount of time to some of the others, the result of the race must be deferred until to-morrow. The *Lufra* came in first, the *Arrow* second, and the *Blue Bell* third.

The regatta ball takes place this evening at the Castle.

THE OPERA IN BERLIN.

Scene at King William's First Visit After the War.

A letter in the Paris *Temps*, dated Berlin, gives a glowing description of the scene which took place at the Opera House, on the evening of the 6th, on which occasion the representation was for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. "The whole court was present, and not a seat was vacant. When the King entered, at half-past seven, the entire audience rose and received him most enthusiastically. The performance commenced with the Sieges March (the march to victory) of Taubert. When the curtain rose the whole company sang a royal song, which was composed expressly for the occasion. Each strophe was received with applause, and when the tenor, Herr Woworsky, sang the following strophe:—

> And when throughout the land shall float
> The flag of union, then we'll shout,
> Hail, Emperor of Germany!

the whole audience rose, and became so excited that the singing was for a long time interrupted. After the last verse the cries and bravos burst forth again, and the national hymn was demanded from all parts of the theatre. The orchestra complied with the wishes of the audience, and all present—princes, princesses, and citizens—joined in the chorus. The enthusiasm had no limit. I never saw anything like it. The receipts amounted to near £900.

—The Baron James de Rothschild is shortly to bring out a comedy, written by himself, called *Baron et Financier*.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Unionists of Louisiana—An Appeal to Congress and Northern Loyalists.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—The subjoined important petition, from the loyal citizens of New Orleans, asking protection from Congress and the loyal citizens of the nation, has been signed by nearly every Union man in the city, and is now on its way North:—

We, the undersigned Union men of the State of Louisiana, respectfully represent that after four years combating the armed forces of the Rebels and traitors, we are not prepared nor yet willing that these same Rebels and traitors should return among us, assume authority, maltreat with contumely and contempt, or otherwise abuse us. The facts are patent and beyond question, and it is well shown that the real Union men of this State are in the minority. The returned Rebels and traitors have the balance of power in their hands, and it is publicly avowed that the Confederate element must rule. Matters have assumed such a phase that if not strangled in the birth, we, the Union men, will have no security for life, property, or honor. The returned Rebels and traitors are daily growing more powerful, and daily insults and abuses are heaped upon us by them. They no sooner find a return to power than they commence a series of abuse of us. They lose no opportunity, but upon all occasions use vile epithets towards us. Our residences are marked, and attempts have been made to fire the dwellings of some of us who are most conspicuous. We are told that we are spotted, and daily threats are heard against us. They not only abuse and curse us in private, but publicly scorn and vilify us. Newspapers, of which we have but two in our interest, cannot be bought on the streets, but, like private papers, during the days of the Inquisition of old, are passed from hand to hand. We would infinitely prefer to return them their arms and fight them in open field than thus to permit them, under the protection of our Government, to assume to dictate and govern us. Our Government, under a misapplied mercy, grants to prisoners of war, guilty of the highest crime against the State—treason—the privilege, hitherto unknown, of dictating to their conquerors the terms upon which the conquerors may be permitted to live in the land of their birth with unpardoned traitors, against all of which we protest. We protest against being termed Rebels and traitors by those whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of Union men, and who boldly and with unsurpassed effrontery, not only in private, but throughout the daily papers, term us Rebels and traitors, and style themselves the Union men of the South, and this too while they are keeping up their Confederate organizations, and utterly ignoring that they are prisoners of war to our Government. We protest against being ruled by prisoners of war under parole. We protest against being abused by them. We protest against being made to feel the vengeance of baffled traitors. We protest against being used as the lamb of the sacrifice to conciliate Rebels and traitors. Knowing our shrift would be short, if once these assassins gain power, as they have proved conclusively by their acts of premeditated cold-blooded butchery of Union men on Monday, the 13th of July, the Saint Bartholomew day of New Orleans, we protest against being left to the tender mercies of the assassins, who use the knife and pistol. We protest most emphatically against being made the slaves, so to speak, of the prisoners of war, who hate us with unutterable hate, who despise and curse us. Was it for this hundreds and thousands of our Union soldiers perished? Was it for this we waged a war for the Union? Was it for this we have imbrued our whole land in taxation? Was it for this we spent millions of treasure? Was it for this we have made invalids and cripples of our thousands of Union men? Was it for this we elected Andrew Johnson to the office from which ill-starred events caused him to become President? Was it for this we conquered? We therefore call upon the conquerors and loyal citizens of the nation to protect us. We not only petition but demand protection from the Congress of your country, as we are in duty bound.

The Election in Arkansas.

A loyal Union citizen of Fayetteville, Arkansas, writing to a friend in this city, states that the election in Arkansas has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Rebel party. Nearly all their candidates were men who had served in the Rebel army. He writes that great excitement exists since the election. The Rebels have become very blatant, and are already commencing to persecute men who voted the Union ticket. He says there is a fair prospect of having the old days of slavery and Southern rule revived. As a loyal Southerner, the writer condemns the policy of Andrew Johnson as a most outrageous and infamous treatment of a people who have fought and suffered to save the Union. He indorses the call for a Convention on the 3d of September at Philadelphia, and requests that his name be annexed to the list.

CONDITION OF FREEDMEN IN KENTUCKY

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the State of Kentucky, sends in a long report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The State is divided into five sub-districts, and the agents of the Bureau in these sub-districts report that the freedmen, generally speaking, are industriously employed at fair wages. There are some, however, who prefer a life of vagrancy and idleness. If, in such cases, the persons were white, the laws of the State relative to vagrancy would be rigidly enforced, but the determination of the civil authorities to ignore the legality or constitutionality of the Bureau is carried to such an extent, as to lead them to treat with contempt all applications and requests from the Bureau officers for their co-operation, in cases of this kind. Notwithstanding this, the Commissioner states that from all the reports he has received, he can assert with truth that 95 per cent. of the freedmen in Kentucky are self-supporting. There are thirty schools for colored children in the State, with an average attendance of 2828 scholars. These schools were mostly organized by the members of the various colored churches, and most of the church buildings are used as school houses, the pastors of the churches in many instances being employed as teachers.

Captain Merrill, the Inspector of Schools, gives a report highly commendable to the freedmen. He says:—The children, in most cases, present the capacity, and are eager to learn, and the chief delight of the heads of families seems to be to save enough of their earnings to educate their children. The Inspector further states that the only protection these schools have is from the Bureau. In fact, the schools throughout the State are much annoyed by a set of malignant white citizens, who term themselves Regulators. At Glasgow, in Barren county, the freedmen's school was twice broken up by these same Regulators, the children and teachers being driven out and brutally beaten. For the want of troops the Bureau could render no assistance, and it was only when the commanding general gave the colored people permission to arm themselves that the school was re-established. Lately at Mount Sterling, a freedmen's school was broken up by a party of whites, and the teachers driven out of the State, and still more recently the school at Bowling Green, Ky., was broken up, and was only restored on the arrival of United States troops. The Legislature of the State, at its session in December, 1865, passed a bill which is now a law, taxing every male negro and mulatto over 18 years of age the sum of $1 for the education of his children, yet no provision for colored schools has yet been made by the authorities. The Commissioner further reports that in most parts of the State the feeling of the inhabitants is very bitter, not only against the blacks, but also against the whites who during the war were Unionists. The only way a restraint from a civil contract is made is by the Bureau and the United States troops. The Commissioner is in daily receipt of cases of whites flogging their negro laborers. They assert their right to do it, and laugh at the Civil Rights bill. General Grant's order, ordering the arrest and punishment of all who maltreat the freedmen, or show disrespect to the officers of the Bureau, is being carried out, and is pronounced a godsend. Lieutenant W. P. Hogarty, of the United States Army, is especially praised for the number of arrests of Regulators he has made. The average pay of laborers is $12 per month, with rations. In the tobacco districts it averages from twenty to thirty dollars per month. Reports from all sections of the State make it evident that the yield of corn, tobacco, potatoes, hemp and grass will be greater this season than ever before. The wheat crop alone will be below the average yield. The Commissioner says that the State refuses to provide for colored paupers, and the Bureau has to do the best it can to take care of these people. In Louisville alone provision is made for them.

WASHINGTON.

General Howard Summoned Before the President—His Removal Probable—Desperate Efforts to Retain Secretary Stanton in the Cabinet—The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention at Cleveland.

From the New York Herald (Administration).

WASHINGTON, August 23.—The tremendous pressure for the removal of Secretary Stanton has demanded desperate efforts on the part of the Secretary's friends to retain him in his office. Mr. Seward, who has hitherto been his fast friend in the Cabinet, and now seemingly his only friend, despairing of overcoming the pressure, telegraphed for his good man Friday to assist him. Mr. Weed appeared this morning in response to the call, and, in conjunction with Henry J. Raymond and Mr. Seward, has been endeavoring to fix matters up. Mr. Raymond left this evening, but Mr. Weed still remains here. It is not known what arrangement has been effected, if any; but there is every indication that no change will be made at present in the Cabinet.

Interview Between the President and General Howard.

The President this morning summoned General Howard to the Executive office, and had a long interview, during which he laid before him several papers from reliable and influential sources in the South condemnatory of the administration of the Bureau, and reflecting severely upon Gen. Howard. It is said the President intimated to Gen. Howard that his resignation would be accepted. Since the interview the General has said to his friends that he cannot conscientiously resign, and will not, therefore, do so. If the President desires to put the office in charge of another, he can remove the present incumbent and assume the responsibility. This looks something like defiance, and much curiosity is manifested to know how the President will act in the matter. The general impression is that General Howard will be summarily ejected.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

It has been decided to erect the speakers' stand at the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention at Cleveland around Perry's monument. Arrangements will be made for the accommodation of 100,000 people. New names of prominent officers are daily being added to the list of those who have declared themselves in favor of the President's policy. The radical papers are attacking the call for this convention because of the absence among its signers of the names of the prominent officers of the regular army now serving as such. The propriety of inviting such officers as Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade, Hooker, Hancock, and others known to be in sympathy to participate was discussed; but on the suggestion that army orders and regulations forbid officers of the regular army, when on duty, taking any active part in politics, their names were dropped and no efforts made to induce their active co-operation. If the critics who remark the absence of these names would post themselves on army regulations they would avoid embarrassing themselves. Of the officers of the volunteer service who have attained any distinction, the list of signers hurriedly gathered includes a very considerable majority.

At an adjourned meeting of the officers to make arrangements for the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, held at Willard's Hotel last evening, the following named officers were selected from the Executive Committee to remain in Washington until the 15th of September:—General George P. Este, Colonel A. H. Markland, and Colonel C. D. Pennypacker, and the following named officers as an auxiliary committee, to act one for each State in the order as named:—Maine, Colonel Albert W. Bradbury, Portland; New Hampshire, to be supplied; Vermont, to be supplied; Massachusetts, Major-General Darius N. Couch; Connecticut, Major-General William B. Franklin; Rhode Island, to be supplied; New York, Major-General Slocum; New Jersey, Major-General Gersham Mott; Pennsylvania, Major-General Joseph F. Knipe; Delaware, to be supplied; Maryland, General J. C. Sullivan; Kentucky, Major-General T. L. Crittenden; Missouri, General E. B. Brown; Tennessee, Major-General Alvin C. Gillem; Ohio, Colonel Lew. A. Harris; Indiana, Major-General John Love; Illinois, General Charles Black; Michigan, Major-General Orlando B. Willcox; Wisconsin, Major-General Hobart; Minnesota, Colonel John Ball; Iowa, Major-General Fitz Henry Warren; Kansas, Major-General Hugh Ewing; West Virginia, General Durbin Ward. As it is expected that an immense gathering of soldiers from all parts of the Northern States will be present to take part in the celebration, General George P. Este, of the General Executive Committee, has been selected to remain in Washington, and make arrangements with the various railroad companies to transport soldiers at reduced fare. The auxiliary committee of each State are also expected to negotiate with the various railroads and steamboat lines in their respective States. It is understood that Major-General Dix will be Chairman of the Convention.

A Billiard Match at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 23.—A billiard match between John Frawley, the champion player of Ohio, and John Deery, the United States ex-champion of billiards was played to-night in the Academy of Music. The game was 1000 points, carom, and was won by Deery, by 461 points. The winner's average was 23¾, and highest runs, 242, 114, and 102. Frawley's average was 12¼, and highest run, 89. Number of innings, 41 each.

Meteors Expected.—On the 13th or 14th of November next, says Professor Newton, of Yale College, a prodigious flight of meteors, the most imposing of its kind, will make its appearance, probably for the last time in this century. Only thirteen of these meteoric showers are recorded between the years 903 and 1833. That of the latter year was a sublime spectacle. Arago computes that not less than two hundred and forty thousand meteors were visible above the horizon of Boston on the morning of the 13th of November, 1833. This display was seen all over North America. A similar display was seen by Humboldt at Cumana, South America, in 1799.

THIRD EDITION

VIRGINIA.

The New Air-Line Railroad—Great Fire in the Dismal Swamp—Richmond and Newport News Railroad, Etc. Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 22.—The New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk Air Line Railroad, owned by the Southern Inland Navigation Company, has lately given evidence of its earnestness of purpose by the purchase of extensive wharf property in Norfolk. The route of the company will be by steamer from Norfolk to Annamessex, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and thence to Philadelphia by railroad. The steamer *City of Norfolk*, which it is contemplated to place on the route about the 15th of September, is about the size of the *Thomas Kelso*, on the Chesapeake Bay, but is a swifter boat. She will be a fine sea boat, well fitted with superior and first-class accommodations. The keel of the second boat has already been laid, and she will be placed on the line as soon as completed. This route, it is said, will reduce the time from Norfolk to Philadelphia about twelve hours, and to New York sixteen hours.

A large fire has been raging in the Dismal Swamp for the past three days, and clouds of smoke darkening the atmosphere, and spreading over Norfolk, Hampden Roads, and even far up in Chesapeake bay, obscuring the sun and sky, indicate the continuance of the fire which has been destroying its magnificent forests. The Dismal Swamp land is private property, and efforts are being made in Norfolk to discover the incendiaries who applied the torch. Scarcely any rain has fallen within the past three weeks, and the impossibility of extinguishing the fire enables it to extend its devastations until a rain shall fall.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Newport News Railroad Company, held in Richmond on Monday, the following officers were elected:—President, E. S. Hamlin; Directors—Thomas S. Wynne, H. G. Lyons, Robert Sanders, James Lyons, F. C. Hamlin, E. R. Mason, James Owens; Chief Engineer, Colonel A. C. Dunn. The work of surveying the line of the road is rapidly progressing, and as capital and energy are not wanting in the enterprise, something more substantial than a mere speculative scheme is confidently expected.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Second Day's Proceedings.

DETROIT, August 23.—The second day's session of the Pharmaceutical Convention met at nine A. M. to-day. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Frederick Stearns, of Detroit; Vice-Presidents, Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia, E. H. Sargeant, of Chicago, John W. Sheddon, of New York; Treasurer, Charles A. Tufts, Dover, N. H.; Secretary, John M. Maris, of Philadelphia. Several reports interesting to the profession were read. The subject of the tax on alcohol received especial attention.

From West Virginia.

WHEELING, August 24.—The Administration party State Convention was held at Parkersburg yesterday. Colonel Smith was nominated for Governor, J. W. Kennedy for Secretary of State, and N. Richardson for Attorney-General. One hundred and sixty delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the late Philadelphia Convention, pledging fealty to West Virginia, and denouncing the radicals.

Official Decapitation.

BUFFALO, August 23.—Milton A. M. Clapp, the Republican Postmaster of this city, has been superseded by J. Candel, an Administration man.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. James Logan. The defendant is indicted for passing, attempting to pass, and having in possession counterfeit notes of the denomination of 50 cents, and was tried to-day. He entered the store of Mrs. Mary Steel, No. 935 S. Fifth street, on the 27th of July, and having purchased a few apples, he offered in payment therefor a 50 cent note. She declined to change it, because, as she said, she had just a moment before changed a similar note for another man. The United States proved that the prisoner and the man for whom the note was changed were together both before and after, and it was contended that they were acting in concert. Both notes were counterfeit. The other man escaped, and Logan only was arrested. In explanation, he said that the spurious note he had received in part change for a two-dollar note at a tavern where he had paid for drinks. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Daniel Jackson pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Frederick Aweder. On the 6th of August, a large crowd of men were seen beating two men. Mr. Morris Hays took a fence rail, and ran the party off. Jackson was ringleader. After being beat away by Mr. Hays, he returned, used very violent language, and threatened to burn Mr. Hays' house down. Sentenced to County Prison for three months.

John Friedeme pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon George H. Hune.

Mary Kriley was convicted of a charge of the larceny of bedding, etc., valued at $115 the property of Mrs. Joanna Brooks. Mary Kriley had been a domestic in the house of Mrs. Brooks some two or three years. The lady had frequently missed articles—in fact, she had lost $400 worth of household goods. At length she was led to search Mary Kriley's trunk, and there she found the goods in question. Sentenced to the County Prison for ten months.

John Alwich was charged with committing an assault and battery upon John Albeck. Albeck said that one day, while he was tending bar, Alwich came in and wanted to get liquor without paying for it. Upon being refused he knocked Albeck down. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

John H. West was charged with the larceny of a watch, chain, and key, valued at $55, the property of Christian Price. Price said that on the 5th of August West climbed through the window into his (Price's) room, and took the articles. He was arrested, and upon his person were found the watch and key. He had given the chain to another party, who gave it up on demand.

West said that he was drunk. He took the watch and things without the slightest intention of stealing; he went walking around at night, and remembers that he gave the chain to a friend. The jury found him guilty. He was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

Patrick Fagan was charged with assault and battery upon C. Bates. Bates says that while he and his son were going to the wharf, on South street, below Front, Fagan stopped and collared the boy; Bates remonstrated, and Fagan struck him on the head.

Fagan says that he caught the boy by the arm, to take him to the Station House for robbing his money drawer. Bates came up and caught Fagan by the collar, and Fagan merely shook him off.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. He was fined $5 and costs.

Ellen Russell was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $6 the property of Emma Davis. She was sentenced to the County Prison for six months.

Frank Cloud was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

J. Evans was acquitted of charge of assault and battery upon Barker Burdon.

The business of the day being concluded at twelve o'clock, the Court thanked the jury for their commendable zeal in the discharge of their duties as jurors, and discharged them from further attendance, and adjourned until to-morrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 24, 1866.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 7·30s sold at 105½@106, and new 5-20s at 108¼; 101½ was bid for 10-40s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; and 110 for old 5-20s. State and City loans were in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 95½, a slight advance, and new City 6s at 99@99¼, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129, an advance of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58⅜@58½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 39, no change; Lehigh Valley at 64¾, no change; Northern Central at 46, an advance of ½; and Catawissa preferred at 36½, no change; 60 was bid for Norristown; 57⅞ for Reading; 59 for Minehill; 41½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do., and 33½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Union sold at 42. 68 was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 68 for West Philadelphia; and 18¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 131. 145 was bid for Philadelphia; 55 for Commercial; 96 for Northern Liberties; 32 for Mechanics'; 57 for Girard; 80 for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 101 for Tradesmen's; 66 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 53 for Commonwealth; 66¼ for Corn Exchange; and 63 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37⅞@38, the latter rate an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening; Lehigh Navigation at 60, a slight advance; and Delaware Division at 56⅜@56½; 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 118 for Morris Canal prefered; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 66 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold 5½, a decline of ¼.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are easily obtained upon good collaterals, at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 150¾; 11 A. M., 150¼; 12 M., 149; 1 P. M., 148¾.

—On the 1st of September, the Secretary of the Treasury will pay the semi-annual interest in gold on the 10 40 Government loans, except the 50s and 100s, on which the interest is payable annually on the 1st of March.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000 U S 10-40s coup 101½	100 sh Reading...b30 58

FIRST BOARD

$100 U.S 7 30s.Aug.105½	60 sh Leh Nav..lots 60
$1000 do..........106	4 sh do.......2d 60
$1000 do ..July..106	10 sh Del Div....... 56⅜
$1000 Pa 5s.......... 95½	100 sh do.....b30 56½
$7000 do.......... 95½	31 sh Pa R......lots 58⅜
$1702·49 do.......... 95¼	12 sh do......... 58½
$400 City 6s new.... 99¼	100 sh Lit Sch....b60 39
$4500 do.......... 99	43 sh Leh Val...... 64¾
$[illegible]000 do.....lots 99	100 sh Union Pas.R.. 42
$2000 Sch Nav Loan 85	5 sh N Central.... 46
$2000 N Pa 6s...lots 90½	30 sh F and M Bk..131
100 sh Sch N pf.....c 37½	100 sh Keystone Zinc 1
5 sh Cam. & Am..129	100 sh do ...b5wn 1

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

				Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold				148¾	149¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s				139	..
Compound Interest Notes:—					
"	"	June,	1864	14¼	14¾
"	"	July,	1864	13¾	14¼
"	"	August,	1864	13¼	13¾
"	"	October,	1864	12¼	12¾
"	"	Dec.,	1864	11¼	11¾
"	"	May,	1865	9¼	9¾
"	"	August,	1865	7¾	8¼
"	"	Sept.,	1865	7¼	7¾
"	"	October,	1865	6¾	7¼

—De Haven & Brother quote the new fractional shares of Camden and Amboy Railroad:—

For	$6·25 paid	they	pay	$8·75,	sell at	$9·38
For	12·50	do	do	17·50,	do	18·75
For	18·75	do	do	26·25,	do	28·13
For	25·00	do	do	35·00,	do	37·50

—The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending August 23, 1866, was:—

	Tons. Cwt.
August 23, 1866, was:—	36,953·10
Corresponding week last year	33,378 18
Increase for the week	3,574·12
Tonnage for this season to Aug. 23, 1866	851,204 14
Corresponding time last year	463,481 04
Increase for the year	387,723·10

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 24.—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and it is in moderate demand, with small sales at $6 50@7 ℘ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $4 to $5 75 ℘ bushel. Flaxseed is scarce, and taken on arrival by the crushers at $8·65

No. 1 Quercitron Bark commands $35 ℘ ton.

There is a steady demand for the better grades of Flour for home consumption, at full prices, but the receipts and stocks are very small. Sales of 200 bbls Northwestern extra family at $11@12; small lots of fresh ground Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $13@13 75; old and new Wheat extras at $9@11; 600 bbls. Quaker City Mills extra family, 200 do. extra, and 400 bbls. Blue Ridge extra family on private terms. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal no sales have been reported.

There is but little Wheat offering, and prime quality is in fair demand, with sales of 800 bush. fair and choice Pennsylvania at $2 80@2 90, and 1000 bush. spring at $2 45 Rye may be quoted at $1·26 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull. Small sales of yellow at 92c and 3000 bush. Western mixed at 90c. Oats are not much inquired after. Sales of 2000 bush new Southern at 50c, a decline.

Whisky is firm and scarce. Sales of Ohio at $2 40; refilled at $2 38; and 100 bbls. in bond at 38c.

Another Scientific Expedition.—The Geographical Society of St. Petersburg is making preparations for a scientific expedition, with the object of tracing the course of the river Yenisei up to its mouth in the Icy Sea. The expedition will be under the direction of M. Lopatine, and will be accompanied by a naturalist, an ethnologist, and a topographer.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Johnson Soldiers.

From the Tribune.

Generals Custer, Dix, etc., urge their fellow-soldiers in the late civil war to unite with them in holding a Convention at Cleveland intended to pave the way for a Rebel-Copperhead triumph in our approaching elections. Contrary to the most notorious facts, they assure those soldiers that the late Rebels have in good faith acknowledged that they were wrong in forcibly resisting and seeking to subvert the authority of the Union in the South, when nearly every prominent journal in the South emphatically denies and scouts that assumption. Assuming, in defiance of facts as notorious as the sun, that the late Rebels are now all loyal, and well disposed towards Unionists, Dix & Co. plead their cause as follows:—

"But, though individuals may be tried, convicted, and punished, communities cannot; nor can the States and their people, without a plain violation of the Constitution, be denied the right of representation, through men personally qualified, in the councils of the nation. The intention of Congress seems to be to deprive them of representation just so long as suits the purpsoes of the radical party. Many assert that it will concede the right whenever the Constitutional amendment shall have been adopted and each proscribed State shall have ratified it. But is quite certain that the amendment will not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and therefore that it will not be adopted. Some, perhaps many, of the Northern States will reject it; and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the lately insurrectionary States. If there were no other reason why the Southern States should reject it, it is enough that it proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men in the South who have influence over the masses of the people. If none were to be disfranchised except officers of the Rebel army, we still could not expect the South to adopt it; for a large majority of men in the lately insurrectionary States, through compulsion or choice, served in the Rebel army, and their votes alone would overwhelmingly defeat it. Would Union soldiers, to recover political privileges, disfranchise their leaders whom they love and revere for their heroic virtues? How, then, can we expect Southern soldiers to disfranchise and degrade their old commanders? As there is no probability that the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States, the plan of restoration which Congress appears to have determined on is at best impracticable."

—That is to say: The plan of reconstruction prescribed by Congress is impracticable, because the Rebels will not assent to it. And *why* will they not? Because "it proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men in the South who have influence over the masses of the people." No, it does not. It proposes that certain of the more conspicuous and culpable Rebels shall be excluded from Federal office until Congress shall see fit to remove the proscription. Is not that quite another thing?

But we take Generals Dix, Custer & Co. on their own ground. They ask our soldiers to put themselves in the place of the Rebels against whom they fought, and say whether *they* would vote to disfranchise their leaders and comrades in arms. Now, it is notorious that some two hundred thousand blacks fought *against* the Rebellion—fought bravely and well; so that many thousands of them sealed with their lifeblood their devotion to the Union. Nearly all the survivors, it is perfectly notorious, are doomed to perpetual disfranchisement, and to be left without any political rights whatever, if the Johnson policy of restoration is successful. You say, gentlemen, that the Rebel soldiers cannot be expected to sustain or acquiesce in a policy of reconstruction that divests their comrades of political power. Are you not, then, by your own confession, base and treacherous hounds, in that you, being triumphant, are willing to do by *your* comrades in the late struggle what you insist that the Rebels, though defeated, must scorn to do by theirs?

Maximilian's Blockade—President Johnson Taking Hold of Our Foreign Affairs.

From the Herald.

President Johnson quickly followed up his proclamation of the 17th inst., declaring Maximilian's blockade null and void, by decided action. Two war vessels have been ordered to be stationed at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the commander of the Pacific squadron has received orders to send two men-of-war to Mazatlan and Guaymas, to protect the interests of our citizens and country. We think we see the hand of the President in all this, and that the timid, temporizing policy of Mr. Seward in our foreign affairs is now to give place to a more decisive, vigorous, and elevated policy. The dignity of this great republic, as well as our interests, required such a change. We have lost much by a weak, time-serving course. The national flag has been lowered in complimentary deference to foreign nations, when it ought to have been thrown boldly to the breeze. Had this been done we should have been saved from much trouble, and from those complications with European powers which grew out of the war, and are not yet adjusted. There is no necessity to go to war to maintain the dignity of the republic; there need be no fear of war; our position is too impregnable and we are too powerful for any nation to attempt a war with us except under such extreme provocation as we are not likely to offer. We can afford to be magnanimous, as, indeed, we have been in our relations with other nations, but the surest way to avoid difficulties is to firmly maintain the dignity and rights of the country before all the world. Taking this view of the matter, we are happy to know that the President has commenced a new and determined course in our foreign policy. He has proved himself to be an able statesman in the management of our domestic affairs, in bringing the country through unparalleled difficulties to the point of restoration, harmony, and good feeling, and now he gives us reason to believe that he will place the republic in that high position among the first powers of the world to which it is entitled.

The proclamation of the President, asserting that the declaration of blockade made by one of the belligerents in Mexico, "namely, the Prince Maximilian," will be disallowed by the United States, and that it is null and void, will undoubtedly create a sensation both in Mexico and France; but when it becomes known that our war vessels have been ordered both to the mouth of the Rio Grande and the ports on the Pacific, there will be, we imagine, a very lively commotion in both countries. It should be observed that the President's disallowing the blockade is put not only on the ground of there being no competent military or naval force to support the declaration of blockade, but also on account of treaties existing between the United States and Mexico. This we regard as a significant clause, especially when taken in connection with the fact that both this country and Mexico have a common right to the navigation and trade of the Rio Grande, and that we have never recognized but one legitimate Government in Mexico—that of the Republic. It seems to us, after carefully examining the tenor of the President's language, that the position of "the Prince Maximilian" in Mexico is regarded by our Government as little else than that of a filibuster, just as Kinney and Walker were regarded as filibusters in Nicaragua.

The consequence of this action on the part of the President may be very disastrous, and that before long, to "the Prince Maximilian," and very humiliating to the Emperor Napoleon. Beyond all question it is a very ticklish state of affairs. A trifling accident, like a single spark of fire, may cause a conflagration. Our army and navy, to a man, are bitterly hostile to the French and Maximilian's usurpation in Mexico. General Grant would gladly have taken an army of twenty or thirty thousand men at the close of our war to drive the French out if the President had given him the authority. He was satisfied that that number of men would be sufficient, with the Mexicans themselves. General Sheridan, who is in command now on the border of Mexico, entertains much the same feeling and opinion. It is highly probable these distinguished soldiers have been consulted by the President, and have exercised an influence over his action. We have said that a trifling accident on the border may cause serious consequences. The actual state of things justifies this remark, and then we have history to remind us of the danger. The war between Mexico and this country was kindled into a flame by a collision on that very Rio Grande border between our forces which were sent there to protect Texas and the Mexican forces near ours. The first blows between General Zachary Taylor and General Ampudia, if we mistake not, arose in just such an accidental collision as may occur on the same ground again.

Should such a state of things arise while the French forces are in Mexico the consequences might be serious, not to us so much, but to the Emperor Napoleon. As to Maximilian personally and his so-called Government, they would be a small obstacle in the difficulty. France and French honor might be involved. We do not think Napoleon would go to war with this country under any but the most aggravating circumstances, because his vast armies would be powerless, and he could not make the least impression upon the United States, even with his navy. The wealth, trade, and forces of France would be swallowed up in a most hopeless war. Such a war would be very unpopular in France, and the Emperor would bring ruin upon himself and his dynasty. He is probably aware of this. No, we have no fear of war with France about Mexico. Still we want no difficulty. In view, therefore, of the peril arising from the necessary attitude of our Government with regard to Mexico, it is to be hoped that Napoleon will not only take away the so-called Emperor Maximilian, but will withdraw the French troops also at once and forever. This will secure and perpetuate the friendship of the United States. In any other course there is danger.

The Republican Party and the Admission of the South.

From the Times.

Those of our Republican contemporaries who realize the importance of last week's proceedings at Philadelphia, are exercising their ingenuity upon plans for frustrating the movement which was there inaugurated. Their devices are many and their candor is excessive. One, with rare simplicity, appeals to the South to identify itself forthwith with the Republican party, submitting graciously to the terms dictated by Congress, and in return receiving the favors which that body may be enabled to dispense. But this suggestion does not meet the peculiarities of the case; for the North happens to be the sphere within which the movement is intended to operate. The South gives its sympathies, but the real work—the decisive battle—must be disposed of here in the North, with conservative Republicans and Democrats on the one side, and disunion radical Republicans on the other.

Another journal has invented a much more plausible method of saving the Congressional party from the defeat that awaits them. "How to spike the Philadelphia guns" is the problem to which the Springfield *Republican* applies itself, and the solution it propounds is warranted to be efficacious. We may condense it into a sentence. To "spike the Philadelphia guns" and take the wind out of the sails of the national Union movement, let the Republican majority in Congress resolve to admit the Southern members next session, subject only to the test required by law. The reasoning of the *Republican* in support of this prescription for averting disaster in the coming campaign merits notice, because of the admissions on which it is predicated. These are the essential points:—

"All that the President's friends propose to do, at present, is to operate for the election of members of Congress, who will vote for the admission of loyal Southern members, and to do this irrespective of party lines, voting for Republicans or Democrats who will do this one thing, whatever may be their views on other questions. It is not, therefore, a party contest, and there is no need to make it so. Nor is there any necessity that the Republicans, or their candidates, should accept the issue made up for them. It has not been made in Congress. Not a few of the most staunch Republicans in both Houses have desired the prompt admission of Southern members who could take the test oath, and would have voted for it at any time during the last session if the matter could have been brought forward. But the Joint Committee, cunningly devised for that very purpose, prevented action till near the close of the session, and then no opportunity was given to act except upon the cases of the Tennessee members. If a vote could have been reached, unembarrassed with other matters, there were several times during the session when both Houses would undoubtedly have received all the loyal Southern members who offered themselves. Skilful tactics on the part of certain leaders prevented a trial of strength on the main question, but the real state of the case is made evident by the fact that they dared not press to a vote the bill fixing conditions of representation for the Southern States. They knew that they could not get a majority of the Republican members to tie their own hands for the future by any such action. * * It must be conceded that the argument made by the Philadelphia Convention for the right of the Southern States to representation is a very strong one. Constitutionally it is impregnable. But, nevertheless, the issue is not in fact as broad and distinct as the President's supporters assume. It is a question of time and circumstance, rather than of constitutional right, as it now stands. If the Southern States had presented themselves before Congress on the day after Lee's surrender, and demanded the admission of their Senators and Representatives as a constitutional right, it would have been considered indecent haste. It was evidently the right and duty of Congress to wait till the South was in a condition to be represented, and of this it had the right to judge, as well as of the fact of the regular election and the loyalty of the members offering themselves. Congress has taken time for that purpose, whether too much or not is a matter of opinion. But it has not taken any position requiring the indefinite exclusion of the South, or fixing terms of admission, or precluding their admission at the next session, or at any time when circumstances are found to justify it. This view of the case, and it is the true one, shows how easily the Philadelphia guns may be spiked, and how completely the Republicans 'command the situation.' It will be a gratuitous folly if they accept a narrower platform than they have made for themselves."

Now, inasmuch as the *Tribune* has not yet called the Springfield *Republican* a "copperhead sheet," we take it that the statements we have quoted carry the stamp of orthodox Republicanism. And they will bear recapitulation. It is admitted, in the first place, that the position assumed by the Philadelphia Convention in regard to the right of the Southern States to representation is constitutionally impregnable. It is alleged, in the next place, that staunch Republicans were last session prepared to sanction the practical acknowledgment of the right, but were overcome by the tactics of the Radical leaders. It is contended, in the next place, that neither the Republican party nor the majority in Congress have formally committed themselves to the policy of excluding the South, and that Republican candidates for Congressional honors should therefore abstain from all pledges on the subject.

The common-sense rendering of the view thus presented would seem to be that, because the Republican party, as a party, have not decided against the demand preferred at Philadelphia, they may spike the guns of the Convention by accepting the standard there erected for use in the fall campaign. That is to say, let Republican candidates ward off the consequences of the movement by adopting the policy in relation to Southern representation which the authors of the movement have made its foremost feature. Well, we have no objection to the recommendation. It is eminently sensible. It evinces a just conception of the popular power of the movement, and of the fate that awaits its antagonists. Moreover, its adoption by Republican candidates will obviate much trouble. If they will honestly accept the situation, and subscribe to the declaration of the principles of the National Union movement, they will thenceforward be parts of the movement, and will no longer have reason to fear its guns. But the non-committal trick will not save them. If favorable to the admission of the South, they must say so; their declaration must appear on the record; they must go before their respective constituencies with this purpose inscribed upon their banners. No dodging behind inferentially good intentions will serve them in the canvass. The point is plain, and the avowal in reference to it must be decisive. Otherwise, they will be held to be opponents of the right which the *Republican* admits to be constitutionally impregnable, and the Philadelphia guns will be brought into action against them.

There is—as our contemporary in effect confesses—no valid reason for opposition the Philadelphia declaration of principles on the part of staunch Republicans. The platform of the National Union movement and the platform adopted by the Republican party at Baltimore in 1864, are substantially identical, as we have already proved; and therefore we do not outrage probability when we assume that the great body of the honest supporters of the Baltimore nominations will now be found among the adherents of the Philadelphia movement. No other course is open to them unless they are prepared to repudiate the principles and pledges on which Mr. Lincoln was re-elected, and to ally themselves with the radicals. How does our Springfield contemporary propose to escape from the difficulty?

There might be some hope from the next session if the members who were most prominent in the effort to force a radical policy upon the Republican party had evinced any change of mind or heart since their return home. We look in vain, however, for tokens of repentance. Senator Trumbull, and Speaker Colfax, and General Schenck, and Mr. Shellabarger, and other notabilities, have been heard from, and all of them oppose the admission of the South until the radical conditions be complied with. The men who managed Congress last session, instead of becoming more conciliatory, are growing more aggressive. They are every day going further from the moderate standpoint of the Springfield *Republican*, and nearer the ultraism of the Forneys, the Hamiltons, and other characteristic hangers-on of the party. The State Conventions soon to be held will be useful barometers of party opinion. We shall see whether the same tactics that put down conservative Republicans in Congress will avail to revolutionize the principles of the party, and consign it to the tender mercies of the radicals.

We repeat, however, that no evasion of the issue presented by the Philadelphia movement will now satisfy the country. The old plan of feigning moderation during a canvass and scouting moderation after the election, cannot be repeated with success. It is a favorite radical manœuvre, and worked marvellously well in more than one instance last spring. A platform which even opponents describe as constitutionally impregnable is before the people, and the candidate who does not meet its leading requirement will have no claim upon the support of National Unionists. The guns of the Philadelphia Convention are too well guarded to be spiked by disunionists in disguise.

The President's Power of Removal.

From the World.

"It is fortunate," writes James Madison, "when disputed theories can be decided by undisputed facts." This sound and sensible maxim was exactly followed and applied by the late Chancellor Kent when Daniel Webster applied to him for an opinion in regard to the President's power of removal from office without the consent of the Senate. "It is too late," wrote the great Chancellor, "to call the President's power in question after a declaratory act of Congress and the acquiescence of half a century. We should hurt the reputation of our country, and we are accused already of the republican tendency of reducing all executive power into the legislative and making Congress a national convention." These were the words of wisdom thirty years ago. Are they less wise to-day, and in the face of the open, undisguised efforts of the radical majority at Washington during the last session to ruin the reputation of our country by making Congress an absolute and despotic "national convention?" There is not the slightest reason for regarding the President's control of his executive subordinates as a matter open to question, and the audacious attempt of a petty official at Philadelphia to defy the Chief Magistrate should be settled at once by a squad of policemen. Any person pretending to exercise the functions of an executive officer in defiance of the orders of the Executive-in-Chief, is simply an intruder upon the office which he occupies, and to be thrust out of doors as summarily as he would be from the cashier's desk of a bank which he should usurp, or from the box of a stage-coach which he should undertake to drive after being ordered down by the lawful proprietors.

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1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866.

An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
7 23 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CAN SAVE
TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF,
8 1 1m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [62

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc. of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 8

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
5 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?
THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET.
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc. to fit the feet. TRY HIM. [8 16 1m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUTIFUL series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
23] NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. [6 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.*]

A False Pretender.—At the Central Station yesterday, a young man of genteel appearance, was charged with obtaining goods under false representations. He had been arrested at the Kensington Depot, as he was about to leave for New York. It was testified that he had called at the store of Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson, and ordered goods to the amount of $3000, representing himself to be from Huntsville, Alabama. He said he intended to pay cash for the clothing, as he had sold a plantation near Vicksburg quite recently. Upon leaving, he asked to be permitted to take a suit of boy's clothes with him, for a son, which was done. He was to call the next morning and pay for the goods, which he did not do.

There was also testimony to show that he called at the store of De Coursey, Bryan & Co., selected a dozen pairs of fine woollen drawers and a dozen woollen shirts, and took two pairs of drawers and two shirts out of the bundle. As at the first-named store, he was to call on the following day and pay for them, but he did not. He there represented himself to be from Huntsville, Ala.

Similar representations were made at the clothing store of G. W. Reed & Co., where he ordered from nine to eleven thousand dollars' worth of goods; also at the store of E. R. Taggert & Co., dealers in hosiery, where goods were ordered, and at which a handsome knit shawl was obtained. All of the articles he got from storekeepers where found in his possession when he was arrested. His name is said to be J. E. Walker, but he represented himself to be E. A. Bruist, of the firm of Bruist & Co. He was committed in default of bail for trial.

Who Kindled the Fire?—J. Lightcap, proprietor of a shoe shop at Front and George streets, had a partial hearing at the Central Station yesterday, in connection with the fire at his shop, which was about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Fire Marshal Blackburn testified that the defendant occupies the house as a dwelling and a shop; that he has a fair stock; and that the stock, fixtures, and household goods are insured in the Royal for $3400; that immediately after the alarm of fire was given, defendant, his brother-in-law, and a child were found dressed, the other members of the family being out of the city; that the fire was confined to some shelving in the store; and that the stock was damaged by water to the extent of about 60 or 75 per cent. of its value.

The explanation the accused gave of the fire was that it had been done by an enemy of his from the outside, and pointed to a hole in the shutter-box as the place through which the fire had been pushed. A bung-reamer was in the box, and defendant said that the hole had been made with it. The Fire Marshal gave it as his judgment that the hole had been made from the inside, and he asked for time to produce an expert to show it. The handle of the bung-reamer had been temporarily fitted to it, and the witness said that similar pieces of wood were in the cellar of the house. The Fire Marshal further testified that all the personal property of defendant not insured was on his person when the fire broke out. The case went over for a further hearing on Monday next.

A Watch Lifter.—Morris Harris was arrested on the charge of pocket-picking on one of the Walnut and Chesnut streets cars. George Thomas, of Germantown, testified that he was a passenger on one of the Walnut street cars, and saw the defendant with one of his arms across his breast, and the other hand raised with money in it. Witness missed his watch, and gave the alarm, whereupon the accused ran, and was overtaken at Eighth street. As witness was walking down Walnut street after the prisoner, the watch was slipped into his coat pocket.

Hiram W. Porter, of Connecticut, testified that he was on the same car, and that his watch was stolen at about Fifth and Walnut streets. There was a crowd about him at the time, and he believed the defendant, Harris, was one of them, but he would not swear to it.

Reserve officer Crout testified that in April last he arrested defendant in Robinson's picture store during an auction sale of pictures, on the allegation that he had picked a pocket. At that time Harris gave bail for a further hearing, but did not make his appearance at the time fixed, and sickness was given as a reason for it. He was at large up to yesterday.

Alderman Beitler committed him for ninety days, under the professional thieves' law, and held him to answer the theft of a watch.

Fitting Out a Boarding-House.—John and Susan Williams had a hearing on the charge of larceny. Arthur Thatcher, of the firm of Reeder & Thatcher, testified that the defendants came into the store on Fourth street, and represented that the female was a boarding-house keeper and wanted to buy some knives. Some dessert knives were shown them, and while they were examining them the woman leaned over the counter in a way to conceal the man. This excited the suspicion of Mr. Thatcher, and he looked more closely and discovered the man slipping a package of fine cutlery in his pocket. This was followed by an intimation that the party had come to steal, whereat the man became indignant and broke away from Mr. Thatcher when he proposed to search him, and ran from the store; the cry "Stop thief!" was raised and the fellow was pursued.

John S. Parker testified that he heard the cry and saw the pursuit, and saw defendant go to the sewer, and was in the act of throwing something in it, when witness caught hold of his arm. The package he had in his hand was dropped into the sewer. Defendants were committed for trial by Alderman Beitler. The stolen package was worth about thirty dollars.

Assessments in the First District.—The assessments in the First District for the month of July amount to the following sums, according to the report of the Revenue Assessor, Mr. Frazier:—

Tax on manufacturers' productions	$315,903 36
Tax on bonded goods, such as whisky, cigars, and tobacco, and on duplicates	137 221 75
	453 125 11
Total for July, 1866	169,901 67
Increase over July, 1865	$283 218 44

The amount assessed on the manufacturers in the District during the year 1865 was as follows:—

January	$137,558 80	July	$169,906·67
February	168,050 54	August	245,665 99
March	198,809 52	September	264,530 26
April	216,007 01	October	288,950 02
May	250,798 78	November	250,981 78
June	258,686 77	December	287,796 80
Total			$2,657,561·89

The Boiler Explosion.—Coroner Taylor has held an inquest on the body of Lemuel Clendenning, engineer of the tug-boat *Tempest*, who died from the effects of scalding caused by the explosion of the boiler. It was shown that the boiler had been inspected about fifteen days before the occurrence, and that the engineer was thoroughly competent. The cause of the explosion was not known. A verdict of accidentally killed was rendered.

A Pantaloon Case.—Charles Maisler was arrested yesterday, by Officers Benkert and Callum, upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of pantaloons from the clothing store No. 111 N. Third street, where he was employed as porter. The pantaloons were found secreted under his vest. Maisler had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was committed.

Fires.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 1 o'clock, an alarm of fire was created by a partial burning of the house No. 25 N. Seventeenth street. Another alarm was created about half-past 2 o'clock, by the blowing out of the head of a whisky still, No. 1725 Jones street. In both cases the loss was of a trifling character.

Light-Fingered.—Alderman Godbou yesterday held Thomas Murray and George Thompson to bail to answer the larceny of a pocket-book.

Arrival of Fenians.—Colonel Michael Kerwin, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain B. McDermott, and Lieutenant Eneas Dougherty, have arrived in this city from Ireland, having first reported at James Stevens' headquarters, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
MORE NOVELTY!
THIS EVENING,
SECOND PERFORMANCE OF
a powerful sensation in a Prologue and four Acts, of
CHARLES DICKENS'
LAST AND MOST POWERFUL NOVEL,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OR, THE BIRDS OF PREY.
with a
MOST POWERFUL CAST,
selected from the Companies of the different city Theatres, in which will be found Miss Josie Orton, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Miss C. Jefferson, Mr. S. Dubois, Mr. E. L. Tilton, Mr. W. H. Bailey, Mr. J. Taylor, Little Katie Baker, Mrs. E. F. Keach, and other favorites.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25,
GRAND SUMMER MATINEE.
GRAND SUMMER MATINEE.
GRAND SUMMER MATINEE.
Prices of Admission for the Summer Season only—Orchestra, 75c. Parquette, 50c., Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FRIDAY EVENING, August 24.
FIFTH NIGHT
of the world-renowned
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear this evening in their wonderful performances, including the great feat of equilibrium, the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
and the marvellous
NIAGARA LEAP.
In consequence of the limited number of nights that the Buislay family can remain in Philadelphia, they have determined to offer
TWO MATINEES, OR DAY PERFORMANCES,
each week, the second to take place on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25,
at 2½ o'clock, thus affording families, and those residing at a distance from the city, an opportunity of witnessing their daring performances.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT
Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
DECIDED SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT, DELIGHTED AUDIENCES!
COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY!
Complete success of the New Company!
Every Member received with Marked Favor and Applause!
THIS EVENING
THIS EVENING
the performance will commence with the Drama entitled
MICHAEL EARL.

Michael Earl	Claude Hamilton
Philip	P. A. Anderson
Andrew	E. A. Locke
Julia	Miss Cameron

To conclude with the very popular Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE,
in which the entire Company appear.
In rehearsal, the Drama of the
STREETS OF NEW YORK.
GRAND MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS
DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS
THE LATEST STYLES
ARE NOW MADE
VERY LIGHT.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE AS USELESS. They are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE, and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability, and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

This POPULAR SKIRT is UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED by the FASHION MAGAZINES, and OPINIONS of the PRESS GENERALLY.

At WHOLESALE by the Exclusive and Sole Owners of the PATENT.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.
WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,
No. 97 CHAMBERS,
AND
Nos. 79 and 81 READE Streets,
NEW YORK.

Also, at WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS. [8 14 7t mws9trp

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents. 3 10

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, $2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,800
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting do do $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Casters, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. H. ALBURGER, } Managing Directors.
WILLIAM S. MORSE,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.
E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Doughty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.
Hon. G. R. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 to6

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720–726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16$

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOCK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866.
Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.
8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29$ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of the following Quartermasters' Stores, viz.:—

3 doz. Door Neck Bolts.
200 Wall Brushes.
200 pounds Tin, Block.
100 R. & L. Closet Locks.
5 boxes Glass, 10x12.
75 pounds Glue.
80 pounds Black Wax.
8000 pounds White Lead, in oil.
10 pounds Umber, raw, in oil.
1 bbl. Coach Varnish.
1 gross Striping (assorted) Pencils.
50 Shutter Bolts.
10 gross Tufting Buttons.
2 dozen Putty Knives.
2 dozen Drawer Tumbler Locks.
5 boxes Glass, 12x16.
100 C. H. Lettering Pencils.
500 pounds Putty.
200 gallons Turpentine.
1 bbl. Spanish Whiting.
2 bbls. Copal Varnish.
10 lbs. Gum Tragacanth.

All of the above-described articles to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on behalf of the United States Government.

Samples of the above-named stores to be delivered at the United States Storehouse, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 22 9t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL—
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until noon SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages—

200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No. 15,
200 Pairs Sewed Bootees, Size No. 16,
Army Standard.

Samples can be seen at this Office.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), and also the quantity and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons (whose signatures and places of residence must be appended to the guarantee), and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not conform to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Bootees," and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major U. S. Army,
8 22 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Stree

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup to coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry street.
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.
Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
320 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES
Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth, Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.
NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.
They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.
From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.
In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.
A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.
In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.
It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills, will effect a complete Restoration.
A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.
If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid, and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11$

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED confidentially on all recent, local, chronic, and constitutional diseases, at his old establishment, north-west corner of Third and Union streets. 8 14 6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the world.
FREIGHT,
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent Loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,610 18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George C. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
Robert Burton,
John D. Taylor,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. F. Penistan,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 15

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t12

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
but within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOS. MACKELLAR,
JOHN SUPPLEE,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
N. S. LAWRENCE,
CHARLES I. DUPONT,
HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1$

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. COLWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA. 18 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27$

GOVERNMENT SALES.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twentieth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c.:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.
12 Augers.
10 Crowbars.
4 Cutting Pliers.
2 Dial Handles.
10 Hammers.
7 Oilers.
3 Pruning Knives.
5 Large Reel Stands.
18 Small Reel Stands.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.
6 Large Gear.
6 Small Gear.
8 Rings.
72 Notices and Straps.
288 Tumblers for Battery.
240 Porous Cups.
162 (13) oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.
230 pounds Mercury.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.
2300 Insulators, Bracket.
50 Empty Carboys.
95,000 pounds Wire Iron.
66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
106 Reels for Wire.
43 Reel Stands, small.
10 Reel Stands, centre.
1 Platform Scale.
199 Insulators, block.
1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
23 Tool Boxes.
44 Skull Reels.
73 Empty Reels.
67 Reel Stands.
16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Reel Handles.
3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets).
117 Iron Spikes.
31 Insulated Bending Screws.
29 Rubber Rings.
60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery.
203 Zincs for Grove Battery.
6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS
OF
FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE,
RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY,
Viz.:—
TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS
LEAF TOBACCO.
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg, and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 3w Assistant Special Agent.

CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Thompkins, Quartermaster U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 27, commencing at 10 A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster property, consisting in part of about—

100 Army Wagons,
50 Ambulances,
8300 pounds Rope, assorted,
10,000 pounds Scrap and old Tire Iron,
5659 Breast, halter, and trace Chains,
4519 Ambulance, Wagon and McC. Riding Bridles,
700 McC. and other Saddles,
50 sets Ambulance Harness,
4228 Horse and Mule collars,
500 Chopping Axes,
600 Shovels,
300 Spades,
500 feet of Hose,
831 Buckets,
214 Blankets,
247 Lanterns,
12 boxes win'w Glass,
85 Glazed Sash,
436 Martingales with Hames,
Wagon Covers,
Saddlers', Blacksmiths', and Carpenters' Tools,
Stove-pipe,
Office Chairs, Desks, Tables, Stoves, Book-cases, etc. etc.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.
Purchasers must remove property within five days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 17 8t Depot of Washington.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.
PHILADELPHIA, August —, 1866.
SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, Philadelphia, on Saturday, August 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-named articles of unserviceable Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Hat Cords, Eagles, Uniform Coats, Jackets, Flannel Sack Coats, Metallic Scales, Sashes, Trowsers, Bootees, Great Coats, Water-proof Ponchos, Cross Cannon, Bed-sacks, Shoulder-scale Fastenings, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Axes, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans, Hatchets and Handles, Trumpets, Drums, Wall Tents and Flies, Tent-poles and Pins, Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Picks and Handles.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. Army.
Bvt. Major HENRY W. JANES, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.
8 17 7t Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1866.

The Importance of Primary Meetings.

THE season for our primary meetings being at hand, the occasion is a favorable one for a few reflections concerning the importance of these gatherings as constituting an inseparable portion of our present system of political machinery. We do not seem able in this country to get along without parties. They appear to be essential to the actualization of ideas. But whether our system of party machinery is the best that might be devised, is open to serious doubt. Still, so long as all parties seem inclined to adopt it, the part of wisdom is to get out of it the best results possible.

The caucus or party convention interposes its action between the voter and his choice of officers. The *theory* of these primary meetings is one thing; the practice is quite another. The theory is that nominations are made by the general voice of the members of a party; the practice is that the primary meetings are attended and controlled by a very small number of persons, and they generally of a character least fit for the important functions they exercise. But when nominations are once made, then the whole force of party organization and discipline is brought to bear to secure their ratification at the polls. Nor is there any longer a practical choice left to the voter. He must take either the nominee of his own party or that of the opposite party, or he must throw his vote away. If his own party have nominated an unworthy man personally, he must either support him, or, by supporting his opponent, must contribute to the success of what he regards as disastrous principles. It is thus that in every election, and by both parties, unworthy men are foisted into office.

It is true that sometimes the action of a party caucus is so glaringly obnoxious to the members of the party at large that they refuse to ratify it, but far more frequently a bad man is allowed to pass unscathed rather than hazard the supremacy of the organization.

Still more, wherever, as in a great majority of cases, either party has a decided preponderance over its opponent, then a nomination becomes equivalent to an election, and the supposed choice exercised by the mass of the voters becomes a mere fiction. The real election is made in the primary meetings, the public and formal election is but a mere ratification of a choice already made. It thus often happens that a mere handful of active political tricksters really dictate offices to tens of thousands of honest and intelligent people.

The great vice of our system of political machinery is that these important primary meetings are left almost wholly to the professional politicians. The great masses of the people do not attend them. The sober, the reflecting, the prudent men—the very ones that *ought* to be present—are rarely there; and the roughs, the bummers, the tide-waiters, the fellows who live off of the plunder of political camps, have it all their own way. They do not always nominate bad men. Indeed, it is wonderful that they so often nominate good ones. The tone of public sentiment makes itself felt clear down to this "lower deep" of politics, and the party mill grinds out some good grists. But the general result is to put the control of party machinery into the hands of a low style of men—men to whom no prudent merchant, or shipper, or other business man would intrust his pecuniary interests. Another result is that to too great an extent the best class of men we have, those who would most highly adorn public station, and most worthily fill public offices, are crowded off of the political arena. There are notable exceptions, it is true, but the general statement is indisputable.

The remedy for all these things is to be found with the people themselves. It does no good to rail at the political parties. The doors are open at the primary meetings for all citizens to attend. This they should do, and exercise a direct and positive influence upon the nominations. It is quite as much of a duty as voting upon election day.

The manner, too, of holding these primary meetings could be improved. Instead of doing the entire work during a few hours in an evening, it would be better to follow a custom in vogue in many parts of the West, and devote an entire day to the primary meetings, conducting them with all the formality of regular, lawful elections. In this way a much more general expression of the public sentiment of parties would be obtained, and a much higher style of nominations secured. But so long as the better class of citizens abandon the entire machinery of parties to the professional politicians, we shall be obliged to endure evils which all must see and deplore.

The Almshouse Declared a Nuisance.

THE Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health visited the Almshouse yesterday, and their report of its condition is such as to fully justify their action in declaring the Insane Department a nuisance, and ordering, as the guardians of the public health, that as a nuisance it be abolished. The report of the visitors, made by them to the Board, gives details of horrors which it seems almost incredible to believe. According to their statement, the Black Hole of Calcutta has a rival the other side of the Schuylkill, and our municipality, while pretending to support and protect the poor creatures thrown upon her charity, is really exposing them to almost certain death. Lest we be thought to exaggerate, we will quote the exact words of the report:—

"Entering the yards of the Insane Department, we found them full of living beings, in a helpless and almost hopeless condition of mind. These yards are complete hollow squares, one side formed by the insane building and the other three built up with high walls, badly ventilated, and the atmosphere grossly impure. From the well, placed in the centre of the men's yard, a horrid effluvium is sent forth, loading the atmosphere with volumes of sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen gas. The same state of things prevails in the women's yard. In the next place we made a visit to their sleeping apartments. These we found to be crowded beyond excess, many in large rooms, the epileptics on the floor, with mattresses so close together as to leave scarcely room for the night watchman to pass without treading on the sleepers, while other inmates were crowded into dark, unventilated cells, in one of which we found seven beds, with no outside ventilation. When we learned that there are from six to seven hundred feeble-minded and crazed people crowded into this limited asylum, your committee are unable to express any surprise at the appearance of a pestilence among them. It is no wonder that the cholera has attacked them; it only needed the touch of the poison to start the disease and death around. They have had up to this time about forty cases, the most of which have proved fatal. Your committee declare this department of the institution to be a nuisance, prejudicial to the health of its inmates."

The almost unlimited power conferred by the law on the Board of Health enables it to exercise powers which are not allotted to any other body of men; and in their capacity of watchmen over the lives of our citizens, it is their duty not only to declare the institution a nuisance, but also to have that nuisance abolished. "*Delenda est Cathargo*" is the only law which should be brought into play. It is a crying disgrace to the great city of Philadelphia, that such a statement of the way it cares for those who are thrown by nature helpless upon its hands should go abroad. The disgrace does not lie in its being known, but in its existing. As the report states, there have already been forty fatal cases in the pestilential den into which we have thrust the pauper idiots; and unless prompt measures be taken, the epidemic will spread, like fire on the prairies, among the wards, and from the wards of the Hospital to the wards of the city. If a sense of what is due to common humanity does not prompt the City Councils to attend to the recommendation of the Board, a sense of selfish consideration should urge them to obey its dictates. Unless we protect the residents of the Almshouse, we ourselves are liable to be attacked, and in protecting them we protect ourselves.

What is now needed, what is now imperatively demanded, is that we follow the recommendation of the Board, and cause a new Almshouse to be at once erected further out of our city. In the course of a very few years, what is now the bare and marshy meadow of the property over the river will be the site of houses and factories, of mechanics' homes and railroad depots. The intersection of four powerful roads directly opposite the Almshouse marks this locality as the destined situation for those vast warehouses in which goods can be stored.

The presence of the pauper asylum will tend to retard this advancement, while, if it be removed, the advance in value of the public property will be such as to probably cover all the expense of erecting the new building. In order, however, that this advance be secured, it is necessary that some means of communication be established between that part of West Philadelphia and the east bank. A bridge anywhere along the front of the Almshouse property would cause, beyond all question, such a rise in its value that the entire cost of the structure would be covered, and sufficient left to pay for the new Almshouse. The old one seems to us to be well fitted for a depot or warehouse, and could probably be disposed of at a fair price for such a purpose. It is a mistake for the city to allow the vast lots belonging to her to lie year after year unimproved. If prompt steps were taken, a mighty revolution could be wrought, and the disgrace of thrusting paupers in the pen described by the Board of Health wiped out. However that may be, it is certain that, unless our City Fathers act promptly in the matter, the Board will, and we earnestly hope they may have nerve to compel the total removal of the nuisance. The seeds of cholera and disease generated there will spread over our fair city, and self-interest, if not a sense of Christian charity, demands that the vile wrong now being perpetrated on the insane be at once corrected.

The Attempt to Make Party Capital Out of General Grant.

A PERSISTENT attempt has been made to attach great significance to the presence of General GRANT during the late interview between the President and a Committee of the Convention recently held in this city. Partisan journals, with that easy logic so characteristic of them, have jumped to conclusions which would identify the General with the political divisions of the hour. We are sure that all these manœuvres must be exceedingly distasteful to their illustrious object. We have seen nothing to indicate that General GRANT desires to appear before the people at all as a politician. He undoubtedly cherishes political opinions, and on proper occasions would not hesitate to express them; but, as the highest military officer of the nation, he cultivates a just sense of propriety which forbids his mingling in the turmoils of mere partisanship. We are not surprised, therefore, at the authorized announcement that his recent presence in the White House on the occasion referred to had no political significance whatever, he having been summoned there on matters of business by the President. We hope now that General GRANT will be allowed to rest in peace for a while.

Answer of the Hon. James M. Scovel.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

CAMDEN, N. J., August 24.—Your editorial of yesterday seems to require an answer at my hands, and perhaps I ought to congratulate myself that you now express such kindly and friendly sentiments on my behalf, and seem to exhibit so lively an interest in my political welfare. The mistake you make is in considering me a *returned* Prodigal, when, really, I have *never been away from home.*

You speak truly when you say you have taken a prominent part in bringing what you call my "mistake" before the public. Permit me to say that you also brought many other things before the public in regard to my connection with the Senatorial contest which had no foundation in fact whatever. Doubtless you were misinformed. But that contest belongs to the past. You desire some expression of my political opinions on the questions of the day. To this request I cheerfully respond, while tempted modestly to inquire "who made you a judge in (Republican) Israel?"

I wrote the letter to his Excellency Governor Ward, in regard to the amendments, because no public measure for many years has so fully commanded my mind and heart and conscience as the amendments to the Constitution, constitutionally proposed by the recent Congress.

The defeat of this measure, so far as I can see, can only lead to future misery, injustice, and oppression. I hold to-day, more firmly than ever, the same opinions expressed by me in the New Jersey Senate, on the 27th of February last. I then said:—

"It becomes us to meet these questions without passion, but with the courage which is often the loftiest prudence. The supreme hour for the nation has struck.

"If we are just and fear not, we can teach the men *so eager for the power they voluntarily abandoned*, that 'conquering may prove as lordly and complete a thing *in lifting upward* as in crushing low.'

"If the conflict which is to decide whether the peace we have won by the sword is worth having, and has come to stay; if that conflict must come, let it come. Let it come now, for with God's help and man's fidelity we will never, never be recreant to that trust, sanctified to us and to the world by the valor of the dead, and dear to us all by the sacrifices made by the living. We cannot, we will not, we dare not omit to do that which the safety of the Union requires. The statesman is never regardless of consequences. But the man who is true to himself and just to others accepts all consequences which follow the discharge of public duty. As for myself, I belong neither to the party of Cæsar nor to that of Brutus. America will never be cursed with a dictator, and assassination does not thrive since the days of the Roman Senate. We are engaged in a conflict of ideas nobler and more far reaching than the clash of bayonets.

"*If Congress does not give us Manhood Suffrage, we will have an Amendment to the Constitution prohibiting representation except upon the basis of those who are entitled to vote. The deep throbbing of the popular heart cannot be baulked in its purpose. If I do not live to see it my children will live to see the day when no man shall be denied a political right on account of his complexion.* A democracy and an aristocracy of sentiment and manners, I can understand. But a Democracy of Laws which *compel the able-bodied to bear arms and pay taxes*, but prohibit the able-minded from having *either vote or voice in the policies which control them*, is a monstrosity in legislation, a falsehood in politics, and a sandy foundation for a Republic."

I trust, Mr. Editor, that you will consider this expression of opinion as entirely satisfactory.

Governor Ward, I think, fully understands my position.

I propose at the extra session, if such session is called, to do *my duty as a Republican* upon all questions which may arise, first satisfying my own conscience, then gratifying my constituents and friends.

I am yours, very sincerely,

JAMES M. SCOVEL.

P. S.—It is no longer regarded in this District as a *positive* disqualification in a candidate for Congress that he has some brains and no money.

—We are happy to lay before our readers the letter we give above, which has been handed to us by Senator SCOVEL, and our happiness is not alloyed even by the slightly discourteous reference to ourselves. We have never set ourselves up to be "a judge in (Republican) Israel." We have simply done what we esteemed our duty in connection with a transaction which was of public importance, and therefore a fit subject for comment on the part of the public press. We are not aware that in any of our articles on Mr. SCOVEL's conduct we have gone beyond the strict bounds of propriety. We have merely assailed his public course. His private life has been held sacred, and if his character has been impugned by us, it is merely because his acts as a public servant laid him open to attack. If we have said anything which had no foundation in fact, we have been ever ready to make ample correction, and our editorial columns have been no less than four times opened to Mr. SCOVEL, to give his views modified by us. That we desire to act perfectly fair is evidenced by our laying before our readers the above letter, with its reflections on ourselves.

Mr. SCOVEL is mistaken when he says "*he never has been away from home.*" He did leave his political homestead, and has now, after living with political rioters and feeding on the husks of sophistry, come back once more to his friends, and we welcome him back with sincere joy, "because we have received him safe and sound." When he voted with twelve Democrats and against twelve Republicans, he certainly was not on the side which he now advocates. But we are willing to let bygones, be bygones and commence "all over again." He has changed his crime into an error, and as an error let it be forgotten.

From the postscript to the letter, we infer that Mr. SCOVEL desires the Republican nomination for Congress in the Camden District. In that matter we have nothing to say. If Mr. SCOVEL acts in the future in such a manner as to secure the confidence of his constituents, and if his constituents see fit to make him an M. C. instead of a State Senator, that is a matter of purely local interest, and one in which no one has a right to interfere. If he can succeed, well and good; if he fails, he has no one but himself to thank.

We feel confident that he intends to do his duty in the future, and act "as a Republican" in every sense of the word. So far as we are concerned we are ready to trust him, but if he disappoints the party again, "it were better for him if a millstone were tied about his neck and he cast into the midst of the political sea."

The North Atlantic Telegraph Project.—A letter from Copenhagen contains the following:—"Notwithstanding the success in laying the transatlantic cable between Ireland and America, the project of uniting the Western Continent with Europe by the Faro Isles and Greenland has not been abandoned. One of the directors of the English company which has obtained the concession is at present in this city to settle the final details with this Government."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTIONS.

ELECTION FOR DELEGATES.

HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 21, 1866.

The NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUBS OF THE SEVERAL WARDS in the city of Philadelphia, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, August 28 between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., and hold an election for Delegates, as follows:—

Each club will elect THREE DELEGATES TO A CITY CONVENTION to nominate CITY and COUNTY OFFICERS, including candidates for JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TWO DELEGATES TO A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, TWO DELEGATES TO A REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION, and TWO DELEGATES TO A SENATORIAL CONVENTION for the FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

In the Wards which are embraced in a Surveyor's District in which a candidate is to be elected the Clubs of said Wards will elect TWO DELEGATES TO A SURVEYORS' CONVENTION; and in cases where only a part of a Ward is embraced in a Congressional or Representative District, there will be chosen ONE DELEGATE to represent the fraction of the Ward included in said District.

The Delegates to the City Convention herein provided for will meet on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, at 12 o'clock, at such places as may be provided by this committee, and of which due notice will be given.

J. R. FLANIGEN, Chairman.

S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary. 8 22 5t

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania sends greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting, in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our southern compatriots have [illegible] turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their true friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence and to unite to confer together upon the present and future of our imperiled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with those tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.—National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION Republican Association of the Twenty-fourth Ward, held on Tuesday Evening, the 21st instant, at the Hall of the Mantua Hook and Ladder Company, Fortieth street, near Bridge, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

C. W. PIERSON, President.
T. W. Wiltberger and Samuel C. Huey, Vice-Presidents.
Erastus Poulson, Treasurer.
B. F. Stokes, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:—

Whereas, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has made open issue with the Union party of the nation which elevated him to the position which he now occupies;

And whereas, His present conduct in removing from office those who oppose what he is pleased to call "My Policy" is making the breach wider every day; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Union citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward, in order that there may be no dissensions in our ranks during the coming political campaign, declare: That all who support the President in his policy for restoring Rebels and Rebellious States to their civil and political privileges, as though they never had been Rebels, and all who endorse the proceedings of the Convention held in this city on the 14th instant to be outside of the Union party, and in league with Copperheads and Rebel sympathizers.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, Vice President.
B. F. STOKES, Secretary. 8 24 1t

FOR CORONER,
1866,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Convention. 8 20 8t*

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
F. T. WALTON,
THIRTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the Union Republican Convention. 8 16 11t

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the
UNION CONVENTION. 8 18 10t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 2lt

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. August 23, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
8 23 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT August 14, 1866.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes, that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the rate of interest, between this date and August 26, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
8 15 10t rp Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his premises, June 3, 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12,462, 12,463, 12,464, 12,465; Germantown Bank, Nos. 1497, 9119; Commonwealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 679.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.
6 15 lm6w* CASPER HEFT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's Press:—
"MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence." For sale by all the principal druggists. 7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

CITY OF QUINCY ILLINOIS BONDS.
Holders of said Bonds can exchange them for new Bonds, which the State pays like State Bonds.
Address, or call on O. C. Skinner, of Quincy, Ill., at office of KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 19 BROAD Street, New York, for 30 days. 3 1mrp

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE ONE HALF INTEREST of an old established HOTEL in one of the most central localities in Philadelphia. The house is conducted in every respect as a first-class house, and commands a large and produce trade. The subject is disposing of an interest is with a view to an extension of facilities for the accommodation of increasing trade. Address "Hotel," Box 2565, Philadelphia Post Office. 8 21 3t*

FOR SALE.—MODERN DWELLING, Northwest corner of Twelfth and Wallace streets. In complete order. Possession, with deed.
8 24 3t* C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 727 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE.—HANDSOME MODERN Brick Dwellings in the vicinity of Fortieth and Pine streets, West Philadelphia.
8 24 6t* C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 727 SANSOM Street.

$6,000,000
SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
$500,000 SOLD.

The North Missouri Railroad Company has Authorized us to Sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000, Coupons Payable on the First Days of January and July of Each Year, in New York.

Referring to our advertisement of July, having sold the first half million of these desirable Bonds, we have this day advanced the price to EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS, at which price they stand unrivalled as the cheapest first-class security in the market.

ANY FURTHER INQUIRIES WILL BE ANSWERED AT OUR OFFICE.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
8 24 6trp No. 114 South THIRD St.

LEHIGH NAVIGATION
MORTGAGE LOAN,
For Sale in Amounts to Suit.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY.
DREXEL & CO.,
8 24 12t4p No. 34 South THIRD St.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Having increased their facilities for
FINE WATCH REPAIRING,
Invite the attention of the public.
All work warranted for one year 4 26

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
8 24 6trp* No. 12 North THIRD St.

MÆNNERCHOR ORCHESTRA.—The active members are hereby notified that the regular weekly meetings for practice will be resumed on THURSDAY EVENING, September 6, 1866, at 8 o'clock, at the Mænnerchor Hall, No. 346 DILLWYN Street. Punctual attendance is required. Amateurs desiring to join are cordially invited to apply personally to the undersigned.
WILLIAM WOLSIEFFER, Conductor,
8 21 24 28 31 s4 6 6t* No. 217 VINE Street.

BILLIARDS.—A MATCH GAME OF 1000 Points Carom, between Mr. VICTOR ESTEPHE and Mr. C. BIRD, will be played THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Ebley's Saloon, TWELFTH and CHESNUT Streets, commencing at 8 P. M. 1t*

GRAND ACTION SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, made by one of the best makers three months ago; carved legs, overstrung base, round corners, etc.
Will be sold at a
GREAT SACRIFICE,
as the owner is leaving the city, at
8 21 5t* No. 704 LOCUST Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September 1.
Orders received as usual at
MASON & CO.'S,
8 17 No. 907 Chesnut street.

INSTRUCTION.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO
YOUNG MEN.
THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
AND
Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

OPENING OF THE FALL SESSION SEPTEMBER 3.
LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.
A discount of 25 per cent allowed on all Scholarships purchased during the month of August, reducing the terms to $30. Those who may be remitted by mail, and scholarships secured by those who propose to enter at any future time.
SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES.
This Institution ranks the first in the country; is a regularly incorporated College authorized by law to grant Diplomas and confer Degrees of Merit.
The Fall Sessions will open with greatly increased facilities and young men desiring to qualify themselves for business [illegible] advantages to be obtained nowhere else.
FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING.
This work, the most complete and extensive Treatise on Book-keeping ever written, containing 448 pages, and composed almost exclusively of Actual Business Sets, will be ready for publication in August. Price $3; by subscription paid in advance $2.50. Remit money and secure a copy. Descriptive circulars on application.
IMPROVED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.
With the introduction of this book and with able and experienced instructors, the students of this Institution are guaranteed a
PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT'S COURSE
of the highest value, such as has never before been placed within the reach of students of Commercial Schools.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 8 23 3t*

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR.
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years, WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 2810 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 10. This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country. Circulars, containing particulars and other information may be obtained on application after the 1st of September at No. 619 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 22 wfm

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum $100.
Day Boarding Pupils $200.
MADAME D'HERVILLY,
6 22 thsm6m Principal.

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S Classes for Piano and Singing by his entirely new simplified system, are now open. Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time correctly and play in a short time, accompany any song or piece by his newly invented manner of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir or private can do so. Apply at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square. Children admitted.
Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 1mrp

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The autumnal session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week between 10 and 12 o'clock at the Academy.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 13 tuw6t Head Master.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street.
8 22 1m L. BARROWS, Principal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 BROOME Street,
NEW YORK
WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 25,
1. SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By F. B. Carpenter, Artist. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $2·00
2. VENETIAN LIFE, including Commercial, Social, Historical, and Artistic Notices of the place. By William D. Howells late U. S. Consul at Venice. 1 vol. crown 8vo. Price $2·50.
3. THE HANDBOOK FOR MOTHERS. A Guide in the Care of Young Children. By Edward H. Parker, M. D. A new edition. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1·50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS 8 24 3t

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES.—By Mrs. WARREN, Author of that successful book, "HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON £200 A YEAR." Uniform in style, and equally fascinating. Price, Fifty cents. Sold everywhere.
8 24t LORING, Publisher, Boston.

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES,
40 CENTS.
By the author of "HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON ONE THOUSAND A YEAR."
G. W. PITCHER,
8 22 3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
148 Philadelphia.

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 4 12p S. W. cor BROAD and WALNUT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MICHAEL F. KEENAN, Administrator d. b. n. of Estate of Rev. DANIEL SHERIDAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 10, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Room No. 3, WETHERILL HOUSE, in the city of Philadelphia.
8 24 3mw5t C. P. CLARKE, Auditor.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.
It is our specialty. We never fail.
Come to headquarters. 8 8 1m rp
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, for sale. Also, a small number of French Facetiae.
B. ASHWORTH,
No. 226 S. NINTH Street below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 8 1m*

TRAIN.

George Francis Train Leaves the Philadelphia Wigwam for the Methodist Camp-Meeting at Martha's Vineyard—The Spiritual Newport—He Criticizes the Yacht Squadron.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Sunday, August 19.—Only twenty-four hours from the Wigwam to the Camp-meeting. From politics to prayer. From politicians to preachers. This is how it came to pass. The *Idler* was ready with the squadron when the *Newport* arrived, so I said yes to your friend the Commodore, and arriving at New Bedford Saturday night, stepped over and took steamer for the camping-ground. You should go down there. Long Branch is nothing, even with Stetson for a host. Saratoga burned up. Newport gone down. Water inside at Saratoga, and outside at Newport for three months, keeps the doctors busy the other nine. This camping-meeting idea is a sensation. My grandfather was the Rev. George Pickering, who, at twenty-one, liberated his slaves and went to preaching the Methodist doctrine for three hundred dollars a year, much to my disgust, thereby depriving me of a handsome income. I would have sold them to some honest Abolitionist, and then appealed to his noble man-and-brother idea to set them all free, after the greenbacks were in my pocket. My ancestral home in Waltham, Massachusetts, was headquarters for New England Methodism for fifty years. (see Lyving Herald Stevens' "History of Methodism" for a picture of that century-and-a-half-old mansion.)

You see why I am at home among the Methodists. Yet this is the first camp meeting on a grand scale I ever witnessed. 'Tis a gigantic picnic. A grand fete-cold-water. A monster tented tea-party. I had seen the hanging gardens of a Chinese Prince at Foo-Chow Foo, but it was nothing like the *Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting.*

I saw the City of Canvas at Melbourne, Australia, in 1853, on the banks of the Yarra-Yarra, but it was nothing like the *Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting.*

I have been astonished to see some thousands of pilgrims bound to Mecca, in Arabia, in their quaint tenements, but it was nothing like the *Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting.*

I was in the French camp, the Russian camp, the Turkish camp, the Sardinian camp, near the Redan, the Malakoff, and at Kammish and Balaklava, but it did not so much surprise me as this *Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting.*

I have gazed in startled amazement at the Bedouins in Asia Minor, at the Ladrone pirates in the Bocca Tigris in China, at the Sepoy encampment in India, at the Turkish village of tents of Said Pacha, and the emigrants' corral at Omaha in Nebraska—but none of these come up to the *Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting.*

Thirty years ago, only four tents, now six hundred; ten years since one cottage, now two hundred—then fifty people knelt down, now fifty thousand.

The Camp Meeting Association three years ago bought thirty-five acres of oak trees, and rented out the cottage land to the brothers and sisters, who built the prettiest places imaginable. The streets are so unique, the avenues so picturesque, the cottages so jaunty—sometimes a triangle, then a concentric circle of a dozen, some of them ornamented with flowers and Christmas leaves, others arranged with sea shells and moss. Then come the prayer-meeting tents. Each church has its own sample, each congregation its own domicile. Yet all meet in brotherly love. What faith, what purity of thought, at this spiritual Newport! They do not dress for dinner; the crinoline is not large; Isebeau has no establishment here; the Douglass has no bevy of girls for the *robe de bal.* I cannot see that Watson has got a foothold, nor has Morrissey been upon the ground. Belmont has not been down. The Jockey Club don't patronize the Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting.

How small the water fowls; now compact the crinoline; how modest the women; how earnest the men! I thank God there is some virtue left. The world is not all bad. Society may be organized hypocrisy, but not at the Martha's Vineyard camp meeting. Hoyt of Stamford invited twenty-five clergymen to visit the grounds, and I came across these brothers, who were brown with blue-fishing. Tiffany of the West is here, and there is Hatfield, the sensation preacher of Chicago, who don't believe in theatres. How loud the congregation say Amen! In England they say Hee-ah! hee-ah!

The association bought these thirty-five acres for $3000, now worth $300,000, and in ten years I could make it worth $3,000,000!

How funny the names down here! The original old inhabitant, it seems, had three daughters, Martha, Elizabeth, and Nancy, and owned these three islands. He gave this to Martha—Elizabeth selected the one adjoining. The other was left for the other daughter—so Nan-took-it. Hence, *Nantucket!* Rev. Dr. Brown is the presiding Elder, Mr. Collin, the active agent, and everything is managed with military exactness. The police system is perfect. No outside barbarian can interrupt this Arcadian Piety. There is a secular village springing up now on the border, but its polluted associations have no pleasures for this happy Brotherhood.

The Sisters here do not drink Bourbon at 11 o'clock. The Brothers do not sit up till four to fight the Tiger, and the maid and her lover look over the same prayer-book as they sit in the straw and know nothing of the mysteries of salt water bathing at Newport, or of the ball life at Saratoga. God bless these Christian camp meetings!

> The perfect world by Adam trod
> Was the first Temple built by God,
> He spread its pavement green and bright,
> And curtained it with morning light.
>
> He hung its starry roof on high,
> The broad illimitable sky,
> And spread its pavement green and bright,
> And curtained it with morning light.
>
> The mountains in their places stood;
> The sea, and sky, and all was good,
> And when its first pure praises rang,
> The morning stars together sang.
>
> Lord! 'tis not ours to make the sea,
> And stars, and sky, a Home for thee;
> But in thy right our offering stands,
> An Humble temple built with hands.

THE YACHT SQUADRON.

So far as sociability, gayety, pure and simple enjoyment are concerned, it would appear to me that the Yacht Squadron was a dead failure. It eating is all there is of life; if drinking all there is of happiness, then the yacht men are happy. But there is such a corpse-like feeling among the guests; such a want of cordiality among the captains,—what is the matter? Why don't they cotton up to each other? Why move in cliques? Are they jealous of each other? Are some of them race-horses and some of them cart-horses? Is it a question of blood? Everybody thought when The King was dead The King would live—Stevens out, McVicker in—would bring a change but no. He is a jovial, hail fellow well met Commodore, but the Yachters are not gay. Thirty or forty yachts should make a sensation, but they don't. All day in Newport, and a fair wind; all day in New Bedford, and nobody goes ashore! Why don't they have a programme, a system, a place of enjoyment? In other lands, when a guest on a nobleman's estate, he gives you a picnic one day, a race the next; then a ball, then a fox hunt, then a banquet, then a day for shooting, then a regatta, then fishing—but somehow they don't understand this thing in the Yacht Club. New London, New Bedford, Providence, Stonington, Newport, and Boston, would like to invite the squadron to accept the hospitalities of their respective cities, and make all gay with bands of music and pretty dancing girls, with great parties on the green sward, and fireworks on the square. Then the Yacht Squadron could return the compliment with a fishing party or regatta, but somehow nobody understands it, and hence the dead failure.

G. F. T.

—A fellow who has had "the mitten" more than a dozen times, says that the custom of joining hands in matrimony is said to be taken from the practice of pugilists shaking hands before they begin to fight.

ANOTHER BOND ROBBERY.

Loss of $90,000 in Gold and Notes—Abstraction of Railway Securities, Etc.

Another daring robbery has been committed in this city. The precise date of the crime has not been ascertained, but it must have been within the past eight or ten days. The facts, so far as we have been enabled to gather them, are as follows:—It appears that Messrs. Crocker, Wood & Co., of No. 51 South street, had in their possession a tin box or case, containing money, in gold and notes, to the amount of about $90,000, and also railway and insurance securities of the subjoined description:—

Five certificates, 100 shares each, New York Central Railroad stock, No 6871 to 6875 Two certificates for 100 shares each of Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad stock, Nos. 207 and 208. Six certificates of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad stock, 400 shares each, Nos. 14,022 to 14,027 Six certificates of Illinois Central Railroad stock, New York:—No. 8951 222 shares; No 36,849, 20 shares; No. 32,065, 40 shares; No. 21,962, 78 shares; No. 29,698, 40 shares; No. 5452, 100 shares. $1050 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip for 1864; $1476 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip for 1865; $710 in Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip for 1866.

This money and these securities, the property of Messrs. Crocker, Wood & Co. and their friends, were put into the box, which, with its valuable contents, was, as is alleged, placed for safekeeping in the vaults of the Marine Bank, in New York. In some way not yet explained, these vaults were entered and the box carried off. There may have been one or more persons engaged in this robbery, which appears to have been carefully planned. One proof of this is that the box and its contents has been taken away and not yet recovered. If the box had been broken open and flung aside after being rifled, possibly a clue might have been obtained to the person or persons who became possessor of so valuable a booty. Messrs. Crocker, Wood & Co. have offered a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or *pro rata* for any proportion of the available securities that may be restored.

If anything were required to show the insecurity of property in this city, and the daring of burglars who seize and live upon the earnings of honest people, this affair, standing by itself, would prove it. No iron box however strong, no walls however thick or high, no locks, however complicated may be their construction, are proof against the ingenuity and boldness of New York burglars. We may call out "Police!" "Police!" but of what good are the police? Where is the proof of their efficiency? We may summon the detectives to our assistance; but the evidence furnished in our columns from day to day goes to show that the detectives are often in collusion with the thieves. If detectives wish to re-establish themselves in good odor with the public, and show how vigilant they are in hunting down criminals, here is a case which demands their utmost efforts and their honest investigation. It is the duty of every person in the community to assist in repressing a system of robbery which produces in the minds of our mercantile community a feeling of utter insecurity with respect to the custody of their money and valuable securities.

The police have been communicated with, and it is to be hoped that they will be enabled to hunt up the robbers at once.

STATEMENT OF A BANK OFFICER.

The officials of the Marine Bank are investigating the matter. The chief officer is not, of his own knowledge, able to say whether the box was deposited in the vault of the bank or not, and can only speak on the report of others. He appears to think there is some doubt as to whether the box was really deposited, as alleged, and that the owners of it and its contents would not, if placed on the stand, be able to swear positively that the bank had custody of the missing money and securities. At present suspicion points in a certain direction against certain parties; but nothing has yet transpired to connect any person in particular with this enormous robbery. A few day may bring about further developments.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE FAILURE OF CULVER, PENN & CO.

Card from the Creditors — Satisfactory Statement of the Affairs of the Firm.

MEADVILLE, Pa., August 23.—A meeting of the creditors of Culver, Penn & Co. and of C. V. Culver was held in Franklin yesterday, and closed its session last evening. The meeting was very fully attended, the principal interests being represented. A detailed statement of their affairs was presented, showing that the liabilities to banks and bankers of general depositors, and on account of bond loans, cash loans, and Reno Railway acceptances, amounted to $3,894,166·93. Their assets of cost and expenditures amount to $4,543,035·65.

A proposition for the lease of the Reno Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad was submitted to the creditors, and by them approved. A proposition for the adjustment of the claims of creditors was presented, which meets general concurrence, and will doubtless be carried into effect after the conference with Mr. Culver and his partners. The creditors reassembled at the Franklin Exchange, and discussed the propositions submitted, and adopted the following:—

Whereas, Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co. and C. V. Culver have this day made an exhibit of their indebtedness and assets; therefore

Resolved, That we, as creditors, are satisfied with the exhibit, and of their good faith and correct intentions.

Resolved, That we recommend the acceptance of the proposition for settlement on the basis proposed by Mr. Culver.

Resolved That the Hon. R Lambertson, the Hon. R. Irwin, N. R Bushnell, and James M. Bredin, Esq., be appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Culver as to the appointment of some suitable person to act as trustee to look after the interests of the creditors.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.*]

BASE BALL.—A very spirited and interesting game of base ball was played on Wednesday afternoon, on the grounds of the Equity Base Ball Club, at Twentieth and Oxford streets, between that club and the Olympics, which resulted in a victory for the Olympic by a score of 38 to 15. This was a return game, and was a greater victory for the Olympics than the former one, which stood 47 to 44. The score was as follows:—

OLYMPIC.	O.	R.	EQUITY.	O.	R.
Hurn	5	2	Fackler	3	2
Bull	5	2	Shantz	3	2
Richards	3	5	Bowers	2	2
Auspach	0	8	Litzenberg	5	0
Knen	2	6	Desbong	3	2
Waldie	3	4	Traquair	2	2
Dawson	3	5	Bull	3	1
Crossdale	4	3	Thompson	2	3
Whitaker	2	3	Davis	4	1
	27	38		27	15

EXPLOSION AT A MILL.—Last night about 11 o'clock an explosion took place at Robbins' mill, situated at Black and Warren streets. The head of a cylinder was burst outwards, and a man named James Madison had his feet severely injured, and two other men were slightly burned.

STEALING ROPE.—Edward Dare stole two coils of rope from Mr. Charles Edwards, a rigger, whose place of business is in Dock street. The rope was valued at $20. Dare was arrested and taken before Alderman Butler, who committed him to prison.

A CIGAR SMUGGLER.—James Walton was arrested on Delaware avenue, above Vine street, yesterday afternoon, charged with smuggling a quantity of cigars. He was taken before Recorder Eneu, and held in $1000 bail.

SKULL FRACTURED.—Edward Kern, aged thirty-five years, fell from a scaffold at a building on Main avenue, near West Walnut street, about 10 o'clock this morning, and had his skull fractured. The sufferer was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON.—As will be seen by announcement in another column, the splendid steamer *S. M. Felton* will make her last trip to Cape May to-morrow.

SUPPOSED HOTEL THEIVES ARRESTED.—Two men, named James Harris, who hails from the city of New York, and Charles Lane, were arrested yesterday evening, at Eleventh and Chesnut streets, on suspicion of larceny. It appears that a gentlemen arrived in this city and took rooms at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Chesnut street, above Eleventh. Leaving the hotel to see the city sights, he returned to his room to find that a pocket-book, containing about $15, was *non est,* which he left in his room when he went out.

One of the accused registered his name at the hotel, and was shown to a room, and the other one subsequently called to see him. After a time the pocket-book and a pair of nippers were found on a lot close by the window of the room occupied by one of the accused, and hence the arrest. It is believed the twain were professional hotel thieves, and Alderman Swift committed them in default of $1000 bail.

A GERMAN HERO.—There is now in this city a German by the name of John Rodd, who served with credit for four years in the army, and is the survivor of ten brothers who perished in the defence of the flag. They enlisted in Pennsylvania regiments, and are from Pottstown, in this State. Rodd is lame and weak from wounds and exposure, and desires some light work by which he can earn an honest livelihood. His honesty is certified to by authentic letters of recommendation from the editor of the *Staats-Zeitung,* and from Mr. Osborne, of the New York Central Railroad. He is a deserving object of charity, homeless and friendless, and it should be made a matter of conscientious duty with our citizens to give him employment and otherwise aid him.

"THE LOYAL GEORGIAN."—This journal was established at Augusta, Georgia, as the organ of the "Georgia Equal Rights Association," by Captain J. E. Bryant, President of the Association. Captain Bryant is now in the city soliciting assistance for the paper in order that its managers may not be forced to suspend its publication. It is doing a good work in behalf of the freedmen, and has received the hearty recommendation of such men as Charles Sumner, Lot M. Morrill, William D. Kelley, and Provisional Governor Hamilton, of Texas. Those who are desirous of aiding the good cause in this way, can do so by calling upon Robert R. Corson, Esq., Secretary of the "Freedmen's Relief Association," at No. 424 Walnut street.

"THE BELL STRIKES ONE."—For some unexplained reason the State House bell struck one this afternoon at a time when the hands on the face of the clock indicated twenty minutes past twelve o'clock. A perceptible quickened movement was apparent on the part of many persons who happened to be within hearing of the bell when it struck. Workmen thought themselves behind time, and hurried to the scenes of their labors; while boarders and others who dine at 1 o'clock sharp, seized their castors and hurried home, to find they had time to take a short-sized nap before dinner.

A WOULD-BE INCENDIARY.—James Johnson, who resides in Wood street, Manayunk, got "deeply, darkly, beautifully blue" last night, and while in that happy state of existence conceived the innocent and playful idea of setting fire to his residence. He made several threats to the above effect, but fortunately for his family and the owner of the property was prevented from carrying out his little bit of amusement. James was introduced to Alderman Ramsdale, however, who, on hearing of James' fiery proclivities, held him in $1000 bail, to answer attempted arson.

A "KNUCK" ARRESTED.—Charles Taylor, a "knuck," got on a car at Thirteenth and Market streets yesterday afternoon, and mistook the pockets of a gentleman, named Mr. Leeds, for his own, and thrust his digitals into the same, drawing forth a pocket-book containing $8. The loss was soon discovered, and Taylor handed the book to a "pal," who left the car and skedaddled, but the action being witnessed by Mr. Leeds, Taylor was arrested and taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $800 bail.

A BRACE OF SWINDLERS.—A day or two since two men rented a room at No. 1335 Vine street, and advertised for parties to come and obtain a number of situations of different kinds. One or two colored men made application, and were charged two dollars each for information regarding situations, which it was subsequently ascertained contained not a particle of truth. The swindlers played their game until the place got too hot to hold them, when they departed for parts unknown.

THE HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL AND FACULTY.—It is understood that a special meeting of the Board of School Control will be held on Monday afternoon next to hear the report of the High School Committee. It is believed that an election for a Principal and Faculty of the School will take place. George Inman Riche, Esq., is a prominent candidate for Principal, and a number of the Professors now in the School will, it is thought, be retained.

A CASE OF FALSE PRETENSE.—A man named Godfrey Ellinger had a horse for sale, and found a purchaser in the person of Mr. Nitour, yesterday. Ellinger represented his Bucephalus sound in every particular, but Mr. Nitour, after his purchase, discovered that the seller slightly prevaricated, for the nag proved to be the "remains of beauty once admired." Ellinger was consequently arrested and held to bail by Alderman Thomas, on the charge of false pretense.

PROBABLE FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A colored lad named Edward Brooke, aged eighteen, while hauling bricks for a yard corner of Tenth and Norris streets, was thrown from the cart by his horse taking fright at the 7·30 A. M. train from Manayunk. He received severe internal injuries, which will probably prove fatal. The cart passed over the body just above the hips.

A LETTER THIEF.—A man named Thomas Fairfax was seen yesterday afternoon tampering with a letter-box, at Eleventh and Locust streets. He was trying to unlock the same with a key in his possession, but had no legal right to do so. He was soon in the hands of a police officer, and was marched off to the Station House.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.—The political gossip in *Saturday Night* of this week is unusually interesting, giving, as it does, a complete review of the political situation in this city. No citizen should fail to read what is said about the "Boys in Blue."

SUDDEN DEATH.—James Ramsden, wool merchant, doing business at No. 42 N. Front street, died at his residence in Camden this morning, of cholera. He was ill but a few hours.

FRESH CHOLERA CASES.—Nine new cases of cholera and two deaths have been reported at the office of the Board of Health during the past twenty-four hours, dating from noon yesterday.

THE ANTI-BLOCKADE PROCLAMATION.—

> You, Max, in your most weak of courts,
> May have your fullest swing;
> But when you go to blockade ports
> It's quite another thing.
>
> Your telling us where we shan't go
> Is what we won't obey;
> For, if we were to please you so,
> You would get worse each day.
>
> Why, soon, if it was in your power,
> You'd try to blockade Bennett's Tower.

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

WONDERFUL!—Conrad F. Clothier, Esq., No. 23 N. Water street, was cured of Rheumatism by using a small quantity of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY in all its branches.
Jos. SIPP, with W. H. Woods,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Chesnut streets.

A CONSCIENTIOUS APOTHECARY will only sell such preparations as he knows to be valuable. The fact that every reputable druggist in the country keeps a constant supply of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC,* is ample proof that its efficacy has been thoroughly tested. It is no nostrum, made up of nobody knows what, but a pure extract of the Calisaya Bark, the most approved tonic in the Materia Medica. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

A TERRIBLE COLLAPSE has taken place in the financial affairs of Europe. Whether this could have been prevented or can be remedied by the wisest measures is doubtful; but the fearful collapse which marks the critical stages of the Cholera, can be certainly prevented by the use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

NOW THAT THE WIGWAM is closed, and the summer nearly so, let us all show our joyous feeling by getting a new suit of Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

PETERS—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, August 8, at No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. EDWARD E. PETERS to Miss MARY J. THOMPSON, both of this city.

SCOTT—BLEYLER.—July 29, 1866, at Wharton Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 1236 S. Fourth street, by Rev. J. B. Maddux, JAMES B. SCOTT and MARY BLEYLER, both of this city.

DIED.

BRAINERD.—August 22, 1866, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry M. Boies, Esq., in Scranton Pa., Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., Pastor of Old Pine Street Church, aged 62 years.

The Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia his brethren in the ministry, the Union League, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and friends of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Pine Street Church, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock precisely.

The clergy especially are requested to meet at his late residence, Pine, below Seventh street, at 3 o'clock, to move in a body to the Church.

BURNS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 22d instant, WILLIAM BURNS aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1404 Brown street, on Sunday, August 26, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HAINS.—On the 22d instant, FREDERICK R. HAINS, in the 84th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 847 Vine street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HASLAM.—On the 21st instant, ABRAHAM HASLAM, son of the late James Haslam, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Fidelity Lodge, No 138, I. O. of O. F., and the Emigrants' Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No 427 Thompson street, Eighteenth Ward on Sunday afternoon, August 26, 1866, at 4 o'clock.

NEVINS.—On the 21st instant, J. WILLIS NEVINS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1922 Wallace street, on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

NICHOLSON.—On the 22d instant, CHARLOTTE EMMA NICHOLSON, wife of James Nicholson, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, in rear of No. 395 Clark street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Union Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 22d instant, DAVIS SMITH, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, the late Samuel Smith, on Sunday morning, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Darby.

WAGNER.—On the 22d instant, in this city, HENRY WAGNER, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral at Flemington, New Jersey, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

☞ UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee, held August 23d, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by J. W. Hicks, and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, We have heard with sincere regret of the sudden death of our late co-laborer, Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D, who, during the late struggle that our beloved country has passed through, proved himself one of the most zealous and unaltering patriots in the land by his efforts to cheer and refresh our brave soldiers, and his unceasing ministering to the sick and wounded; in him we recognize a pure-minded Christian gentleman and patriot; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we bow in submission to the decree of our Heavenly Father whom we believe to be too wise to err and too good to be unkind.

Resolved, 2 That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to his afflicted family.

Resolved, 3. That we will attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved 4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and published in the daily papers.

ABAD BARROWS, Chairman.
J. B. WADE, Secretary.

☞ THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee will please meet in the Basement of the Church, PINE and FOURTH Streets, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, sharp.

ABAD BARROWS,
1t Chairman.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
I. M. Whilldin,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN C SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7½

TO RENT.

A LARGE, WELL LIGHTED

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ROOM, ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OF THE

"Evening Telegraph" Building,

No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT,

With or without steam power. Apply in the office, first floor.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street.
8 17 1m] One door below Third,
who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,

THEIR WIDOWS AND HEIRS.

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

No. 808 WALNUT St., Philadelphia,

Attend promptly to all claims for Invalid Pensions and Increase of Pensions; Widows' Pensions, and increase of Pensions for their children; Guardians of Minors, and the Heirs of Claimants, Bounties to Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs.

Call or write immediately as above, and all business entrusted to their care will be attended to personally at Washington. [8 14 10t

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty, can now receive another $100. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S FOURTH Street,
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

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FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1 60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Teas as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life-rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 DEY Street New York.

Sold by
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No 23 North SIXTH Street.
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4 19 thstu6mrp No. 232 N SECOND St.

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establishment Office, No. 44 N SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 8 24 5t*

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
5186 No. 240 MARKET Street.

SECOND LARGE FALL SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS EMBROIDERIES, LINEN GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.

On Wednesday,

August 29, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 800 lots of new and desirable goods, which will be found well worthy the attention of buyers. 8 24 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 5 21 5

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 24.

Sale of United States Railroad Stock.

Yesterday afternoon the closing sale of property of the United States Military Railroad took place at Alexandria. The sale was of second-hand railroad material, and realized some $50,000, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company being the principal purchaser. The old iron brought from $60 to $75 per ton.

A False Tale.

The story set afloat by a New York paper that Judge Holt had bribed parties to testify against Jeff. Davis has not the slightest foundation; only the ordinary expenses of witnesses have been paid in any case.

The Indian Commission—Its Expenses.

Last year the sum of $54,000 was set apart to pay the expenses of the Commissioners sent to hold conferences and negotiate with the Indian tribes west of the Arkansas. The Commission was absent about two months, and had interviews with the representatives of 75,000 Indians. It was composed of Commissioner of the Indian Bureau Cooley, Superintendent Sells, General Harney, Colonel Parker, Thomas Wister, and Charles E. Mix, the last named being Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau.

The accounts have just been settled, from which it appears that all the expenses, including presents to the Indians, amounted to only $10,000, an extraordinarily low figure considering all the circumstances connected with that important mission.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Advices from Havana to the 18th state that the quarantine of fifteen days, placed upon vessels arriving from the United States, is strictly enforced.

A new political Governor is expected in the place of Cipriano del Morro, named Guiterris de la Vega; and Michelena, who was Governor under Dulce, returns from Spain to take the post of Intendente or Treasurer.

Admiral Herrera, lately commanding the Cuban station, sailed for Spain on the 17th.

Several cargoes of coolies had arrived lately.

Business was dull at Havana.

Destructive Fire in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., August 24.—Last night the new brick warehouse of West, Beardsley & Creholesah, grocery merchants, on Pearl street, was destroyed by fire, together with the contents. The adjoining buildings were badly damaged. The loss amounted to $50,000.

Fire at St Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 24.—The livery stables of Collins & Gillespie, the mule shed of G. P. Early, and the lumber yard of Chapman & Thomoson, on Broadway, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at about $50,000, most of which is insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Cotton is quiet at 33@35c. for middlings. Flour heavy; 4500 bbls sold at $5·80@9 90 for State; $8·85@12 for Ohio; $5·80@9 50 for Western; and $10@15 75 for Southern. Wheat dull; 1500 bush. sold at $2 for Spring, and $2·60@2·85 for new State. Corn quiet; 80,000 bush. sold at 83½c. Provisions—Beef dull. Pork heavy at $32 87@32 90 for Mess. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 109⅞; Cumberland Preferred, 47½; Michigan Southern, 85⅞; New York Central, 104⅞; Reading, 115⅞; Virginia 6s, 70½; Missouri 6s, 78; Erie Railroad, 74; Western Union Telegraph Company, 57½; Treasury 7 3 10s, 106; United States 5s, 110½; 10-40s, 101⅞; Gold, 149.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 24

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND		BOARD	
$400 City 6s new	99½	100 sh Read....b30	57·94
$14000 do	99½	300 sh SchN pf..b5..	37⅞
$1000 U S 730s July	106	300 sh St Nch Coal.	8
500 sh Caldwell	½		

THE CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGER has these peculiarities:—The rolls will separate without the cog wheels getting ungeared: it clamps the surface of the tub, instead of only at two points; it has one screw pressing upon three springs, making it thoroughly self-adjusting We consider these as very great improvements. But we also keep other styles for sale to those who prefer them.

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SARDINE SHEARS AND OPENERS, OF several patterns; Champagne Openers Cork Drawers, and a variety of Cork Screws are for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

CHEROKEE PILLS.

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness,

And all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely *sugar-coated.* They should be in the hands of every maiden, wife and mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5; or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation, by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
No 37 WALKER Street, New York.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared for *special cases* when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $5, *the price of each box.*

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR,

OR, ESSENCE OF LIFE.

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart, and all Nervous Diseases.

It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the Organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, and restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life" It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have renewed strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

Price—One bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Sent by express to any address

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN,
6 11 mwf§rp No. 37 WALKER Street, New York.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY.

The New and Swift Steamer

"SAMUEL M. FELTON"

will make her last trip to Cape May on Saturday, 25th, leaving CHESNUT Street Wharf at 9 A. M., and returning on MONDAY.

Excursion tickets, including carriage hire, $3. 8 23 2*

Woman's Work in the Middle Ages.

"King Arthur's sword, Excalibur,
Wrought by the lonely maiden of the Lake,
Nine years she wrought it, sitting in the deeps
Upon the hidden bases of the hills."

Sir Bedivere's heart misgave him twice ere he could obey the dying commands of King Arthur, and fling away so precious a relic. The lonely maiden's industry has been equalled by many of her mortal sisters, sitting, not indeed "upon the hidden bases of the hills," but in all the varied human habitations built above them since the days of King Arthur.

The richness, beauty, and skill displayed in the needle-work of the Middle Ages demonstrate the perfection that art had attained; while church inventories, wills, and costumes represented in the miniatures of illuminated manuscripts and elsewhere, amaze us by the quantity as well the quality of this department of woman's work. Though regal robes and heavy church vestments were sometimes wrought by monks, yet to woman's taste and skill the greater share of the result must be attributed, the professional hands being those of nuns and their pupils in convents.

The life of woman in those days was extremely monotonous. For the mass of the people, there hardly existed any means of locomotion, the swampy state of the land in England and on the Continent allowing few roads to be made, except such as were traversed by pack-horses. Ladies of rank who wished to journey were borne on litters carried upon men's shoulders, and, until the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, few representations of carriages appear. Such a conveyance is depicted in an illustration of the Romance of the Rose, where Venus, attired in the fashionable costume of the fifteenth century, is seated in a *chare*, by courtesy a chariot, but in fact a clumsy covered wagon without springs. Six doves are perched upon the shafts, and fastened by mediæval harness. The goddess of course possessed superhuman powers for guiding this extraordinary equipage, but to mere mortals it must have been a slow coach, and a horribly uncomfortable conveyance even when horses were substituted for doves. An ordinance of Philip le Bel, in 1294, forbids any wheel carriages to be used by the wives of citizens, as too great a luxury. As the date of the coach which Venus guides is two hundred years later, it is difficult to imagine what style of equipage belonged to those ladies over whom Philip le Bel tyrannized.

With so little means of going about, our sisters of the Middle Ages were perforce domestic; no wonder they excelled in needle-work. To women of any culture it was almost the only tangible form of creative art they could command, and the love of the beautiful implanted in their souls must find some expression. The great pattern-book of nature, filled with graceful forms, in ever-varied arrangement, and illuminated by delicate tints or gorgeous hues, suggested the beauty they endeavored to represent. Whether religious devotion, human affection, or a taste for dress prompted them, the needle was the instrument to effect their purpose. The monogram of the blessed Mary's name, intertwined with pure white lilies on the deep blue ground, was designed and embroidered with holy reverence, and laid on the altar of the Lady-chapel by the trembling hand of one whose sorrows had there found solace, or by another in token of gratitude for joys which were heightened by a conviction of celestial sympathy. The pennon of the knight—a silken streamer affixed to the top of the lance—bore his crest, or an emblematic allusion to some event in his career, embroidered, it was supposed, by the hand of his lady-love. A yet more sacred gift was the scarf worn across the shoulder, an indispensable appendage to a knight fully equipped. The emotions of the human soul send an electric current through the ages, and women who, during four years of war, toiled to aid our soldiers in the great struggle of the nineteenth century, felt their hearts beat in unison with hers who gave, with tears and prayers, pennon and scarf to the knightly and beloved hero seven hundred years ago.

Not only were the appointments of the warriors adorned by needle-work, but the ladies must have found ample scope for industry and taste in their own toilets. The Anglo-Saxon women as far back as the eighth century excelled in needle-work, although, judging from the representations which have come down to us, their dress was much less ornamented than that of the gentlemen. During the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries there were few changes in fashion. A purple gown or robe, with long yellow sleeves, and coverchief wrapped round the head and neck, frequently appears, the edges of the long gown and sleeves being slightly ornamented by the needle. How the ladies dressed their hair in those days is more difficult to decide, as the coverchief conceals it. Crisping-needles, to curl and plait the hair, and golden haircauls, are mentioned in Saxon writings, and give us reason to suppose that the locks of the fair damsels were not neglected. In the eleventh century the embroidery upon the long gowns becomes more elaborate, and other changes of the mode appear.

From the report of an ancient Spanish ballad, the art of needle-work and taste in dress must have attained great perfection in that country while our Anglo-Saxon sisters were wearing their plain long gowns. The fair Sybilla is described as changing her dress seven times in one evening, on the arrival of that successful and victorious knight, Prince Baldwin. First, she dazzles him in blue and silver, with a rich turban; then appears in purple satin, fringed and looped with gold, with white feathers in her hair; next, in green silk and emeralds; anon, in pale straw-color, with a tuft of flowers; next, in pink and silver, with varied plumes, white, carnation, and blue; then in brown, with a splendid crescent. As the fortunate Prince beholds each transformation he is bewildered—as well he may be—to choose which array becomes her best; but when

"Lastly in white she comes, and loosely
Down in ringlets floats her hair:
'Oh,' exclaims the Prince, 'what beauty!
Ne'er was Princess half so fair.'"

Simplicity and natural grace carried the day after all, as they generally do with men of true taste. "Woman is fine for her own satisfaction alone," says that nice observer of human nature, Jane Austen. "Man only knows man's insensibility to a new gown." We hope, however, that the dressmakers and tirewomen of the fair Sybilla, who had expended so much time and invention, were handsomely rewarded by the Prince, since they must have been most accomplished needle-women and handmaids to have got up their young lady in so many costumes and in such rapid succession.

A very odd fashion appears in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, of embroidering heraldic devices on the long gowns of the ladies of rank. In one of the illuminations of a famous psalter, executed by Sir Geoffery Louterell, who died in 1345, that nobleman is represented armed at all points receiving from the ladies of his family his tilting helmet, shield, and *pavon*. His coat-of-arms is repeated on every part of his own dress, and is embroidered on that of his wife, who wears also the crest of her own family.

Marie de Hainault, wife of the first Duke of Bourbon, 1354, appears in a corsage and train of ermine, with a very fierce-looking lion rampant embroidered twice on her long gown. Her jewels are magnificent. Anne, Dauphine d'Auvergne, wife of Louis, second Duke of Bourbon, married in 1371, displays an heraldic dolphin of very sinister aspect upon one side of her corsage, and on the skirt of her long gown, which, divided in the centre, seems so be composed of two different stuffs, that opposite to the dolphin being powdered with *fleur de lis*. Her circlet of jewels is very elegant, and is worn just above her brow, while the hair is braided close to the face. An attendant lady wears neither train nor jewels, but her dress is likewise formed of different material, divided like that of the Dauphine. Six little parrots are emblazoned on the right side, one on her sleeve, two on her corsage, and three on her skirt. The fashion of embroidering armorial bearings on ladies' dresses must have given needle-women a vast deal of work. It died out in the fifteenth century.

It was the custom in feudal times for knightly families to send their daughters to the castles of their suzerain lords, to be trained to weave and embroider. The young ladies on their return home instructed the more intelligent of their female servants in these arts. Ladies of rank in all countries prided themselves upon the number of these attendants, and were in the habit of passing the morning surrounded by their workwomen, singing the *chansons a toile*, as ballads composed for these hours were called.

Estienne Jodelle, a French poet, 1573, addressed a fair lady whose cunning fingers plied the needle in words thus translated:—

"I saw thee weave a web with care,
Where at thy touch fresh roses grew,
And marvelled they were formed so fair,
And that thy heart such nature knew.
Alas! how id e my surprise,
Since naught so plain can be:
Thy cheek their richest hue supplies,
And in thy breath their perfume lies;
Their grace and beauty all are drawn from thee."

If needle-work had its poetry, it had also its reckonings. Old account-books bear many entries of heavy payments for working materials used by industrious queens and ladies of rank. Good authorities state that, before the sixth century, all silk materials were brought to Europe by the Seres, ancestors of the ancient Bokharians, whence it derived its name of Serica. In 551, silk-worms were introduced by two monks into Constantinople, but the Greeks monopolized the manufacture until 1130, when Roger, King of Sicily, returning from a crusade, collected some Greek manufacturers, and established them at Palermo, whence the trade was disseminated over Italy.

In the thirteenth century, Bruges was the great mart for silk. The stuffs then known were velvet, satin (called samite), and taffeta—all of which were stitched with gold or silver thread. The expense of working materials was therefore very great, and royal ladies condescended to superintend sewing-schools.

Editha, consort of Edward the Confessor, was a highly accomplished lady, who sometimes intercepted the master of Westminster school and his scholars in their walks, questioning them in Latin. She was also skilled in all feminine works, embroidering the robes of her royal husband with her own hands.

Of all the fair ones, however, who have wrought for the service of a king, since the manufacture of Excalibur, let the name of Matilda of Flanders, wife of William the Conqueror, stand at the head of the record, in spite of historians' doubts. Matilda, born about the year 1031, was carefully educated. She had beauty, learning, industry; and the Bayeux tapestry connected with her name still exists, a monument of her achievements in the art of needle-work. It is, as everybody knows, a pictured chronicle of the conquest of England—a wife's tribute to the glory of her husband.

As a specimen of ancient stitchery and feminine industry, this work is extremely curious. The tapestry is two hundred and twenty-two feet in length and twenty in width. It is worked in different-colored worsteds on white cloth, now brown with age. The attempts to represent the human figure are very rude, and it is merely given in outline. Matilda evidently had very few colors at her disposal, as the horses are depicted of any hue—blue, green, or yellow; the arabesque patterns introduced are rich and varied.

During the French Revolution this tapestry was demanded by the insurgents to cover their guns; but a priest succeeded in concealing it until the storm had passed. Bonaparte knew its value. He caused it to be brought to Paris and displayed, after which he restored the precious relic to Bayeux.

We have many records of royal ladies who practised and patronized needle-work. Anne of Brittany, first wife of Louis XII of France, caused three hundred girls, daughters of the nobility, to be instructed in that art under her personal supervision. Her daughter Claude pursued the same laudable plan. Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre, and mother of Henry IV of France, a woman of vigorous mind, was skilled also in the handicraft of the needle, and wrought a set of hangings called "The Prison Opened," meaning that she had broken the bonds of the Pope.

The practice of teaching needle-work continued long at the French court, and it was there that Mary of Scotland learned the art in which she so much excelled. When cast into prison, she beguiled the time, and soothed the repentant anxieties of her mind with the companionship of her needle. The specimens of her work yet existing are principally bed-trimmings, hangings, and coverlets, composed of dark satin, upon which flowers, separately embroidered, are transferred.

The romances and lays of chivalry contain many descriptions of the ornamental needle-work of those early days. In one of the ancient ballads, a knight, after describing a fair damsel whom he had rescued and carried to his castle, adds that she "knew how to sewe and make all manner of silken worke," and no doubt he made her repair many of his mantles and scarfs frayed and torn by time and tourney.

The beautiful Elaine covered the shield of Sir Launcelot with a case of silk, upon which devices were braided by her fair hands, and added, from her own design,

"A border fantasy of branch and flower,
And yellow-throated nestling in the nest."

When he went to the tourney she gave him a red sleeve "broidered with great pearls," which he bound upon his helmet. It is recorded that, in a tournament at the court of Burgundy in 1445, one of the knights received from his lady a sleeve of delicate dove color, which he fastened on his left arm.

These sleeves were made of a different material from the dress, and generally of a richer fabric elaborately ornamented; so they were considered valuable enough to form a separate legacy in wills of those centuries. Maddalena Doni, in her portrait, painted by Raphael, which hangs in the Pitti Palace at Florence, wears a pair of these rich, heavy sleeves, fastened slightly at the shoulder, and worn over a shorter sleeve belonging to her dress. Thus we see how it was that a lady could disengage her sleeve at the right moment, and give it to the fortunate knight.

The art of adorning linen was practised from the earliest dates. Threads were drawn and fashioned with the needle, or the end of the cloth unravelled and plaited into geometrical patterns. St. Cuthbert's curious grave-clothes, as described by an eye-witness to his disinterment in the twelfth century, were ornamented with cut-work, which was used principally for ecclesiastical purposes, and was looked upon in England till the dissolution of the monasteries as a church secret. The open-work embroidery, which went under the general name of cut-work, is the origin of lace.

The history of lace by Mrs. Bury Palliser, recently published in London, is worthy of the exquisite fabric of which it treats. The author has woven valuable facts, historical associations, and curious anecdotes into the web of her narrative, with an industry and skill rivalling the work of her mediæval sisters. The illustrations of this beautiful volume are taken from rare specimens of ancient and modern lace, so perfectly executed as quite to deceive the eye, and almost the touch.

Italy and Flanders dispute the invention of point or needle-made lace. The Italians probably derived the art of needle-work from the Greeks who took refuge in Italy during the troubles of the Lower Empire. Its origin was undoubtedly Byzantine, as the places which were in constant intercourse with the Greek Empire were the cities where point-lace was earliest made.

The traditions of the Low Countries also ascribe it to an Eastern origin, assigning the introduction of lace-making to the Crusaders on their return from the Holy Land. A modern writer, Francis North, asserts that the Italians learned embroidery from the Saracens, as Spaniards learned the same art from the Moors, and, in proof of his theory, states that the word *embroider* is derived from the Arabic, and does not belong to any European language. In the opinion of some authorities, the English word *lace* comes from the Latin word *licina*, signifying the hem or fringe of a garment; others suppose it derived from the word *laces*, which appears in Anglo-Norman statutes, meaning braids which were used to unite different parts of the dress. In England the earliest lace was called *passament*, from the fact that the threads were passed over each other in its formation; and it is not until the reign of Richard III that the word *lace* appears in royal accounts. The French term *dentelle* is also of modern date, and was not used until fashion caused *passament* to be made with a toothed edge, when the designation *passament dentele* appears.

But whatever the origin of the name, lace-making and embroidery have employed many fingers, and worn out many eyes, and even created revolutions. In England, until the time of Henry VIII, shirts, handkerchiefs, sheets, and pillow-cases were embroidered in silks of different colors, until the fashion gave way to cut-work and lace. Italy produced lace fabrics early in the fifteenth century; and the Florentine poet, Firenzuola, who flourished about 1520, composed an elegy upon a collar of raised point lace made by the hand of his mistress. Portraits of Venetian ladies dated as early as 1500 reveal white lace trimmings; but at that period lace was, professedly, only made by nuns for the service of the Church; and the term "nuns' work" has been the designation of lace in many places to a very modern date. Venice was famed for point, Genoa for pillow laces. English Parliamentary records have statutes on the subject of Venice laces; at the coronation of Richard III, fringes of Venice and mantle laces of gold and white silk appear.

"To know the age and pedigrees
Of points of Flanders and Venise,"

depends much upon the ancient pattern books yet in existence. Parchment patterns, drawn and pricked for pillow lace, bearing the date of 1577, were lately found covering old law books, in Albisola, a town near Savona, which was a place celebrated for its laces, as we infer from the fact that it was long the custom of the daughters of the nobles to select these laces for their wedding shawls and veils. There is a pretty tradition at Venice, handed down among the inhabitants of the Lagoons, which says that a sailor brought home to his betrothed a branch of the delicate coralline known as "mermaids' lace." The girl, a worker in points, attracted by the grace of the coral, imitated it with her needle, and after much toil produced the exquisite fabric which, as Venice point, soon became the mode in all Europe. Lace-making in Italy formed the occupation of many women of the higher classes, who wished to add to their incomes. Each lady had a number of workers to whom she supplied patterns, pricked by herself, paying her workwomen at the end of every week, each day being notched on a tally.

In the convent of Gesu Bambino, at Rome, curious specimens of old Spanish conventual work—parchment patterns with lace in progress—have been found. They belonged to Spanish nuns, who long ago taught the art of lace-making to novices. Like all point lace, this appears to be executed in separate pieces, given out by the nuns, and then joined together by a skilful hand. We see the pattern traced, the work partly finished, and the very thread left as when "Sister Felice Vittoria" laid down her work centuries ago. Mrs. Palliser received from Rome photographs of these valuable relics, engravings from which she has inserted in her history of lace. Aloe-thread was then used for lace-making, as it is now in Florence for sewing straw-plait. Spanish point has been as celebrated as that of Flanders or Italy. Some traditions aver that Spain taught the art to Flanders. Spain had no cause to import laces; they were extensively made at home, and were less known than the manufacture of other countries, because very little was exported. The numberless images of the Madonna and patron saints dressed and undressed daily, together with the albs of the priests and decorations of the altars, caused an immense consumption for ecclesiastical uses. Thread lace was manufactured in Spain in 1492, and in the Cathedral of Granada is a lace alb presented to the Church by Ferdinand and Isabella—one of the few relics of ecclesiastical grandeur preserved in the country. Cardinal Wiseman, in a letter to Mrs. Palliser, states that he had himself officiated in this vestment, which was valued at ten thousand crowns. The fine church lace of Spain was little known in Europe until the revolution of 1830, when splendid specimens were suddenly thrown into the market—not merely the heavy lace known as Spanish point, but pieces of the most exquisite description, which could only have been made, says Mrs. Palliser, by those whose time was not money.

Among the Saxon Hartz Mountains is the old town of Annaburg, and beneath a lime-tree in its ancient burial-ground stands a simple monument with this inscription:—

"Here lies Barbara Uttman, died on the 14th of January, 1576, whose invention of lace in the year 1561 made her the benefactress of the Hartz Mountains.

'An active mind, a skilful hand,
Brings blessings down on Fatherland.'"

Barbara was born in 1514. Her parents, burghers of Nuremberg, removed to the Hartz Mountains for the purpose of working a mine in that neighborhood. It is said that Barbara learned the art of lace-making from a native of Brabant, a Protestant, whom the cruelties of the Duke of Alva had driven from her country. Barbara, observing the mountain girls making nets for the miners to wear over their hair, took great interest in the improvement of their work, and succeeded in teaching them a fine knitted tricot, and afterwards a lace ground. In 1561, having procured aid from Flanders, she set up a workshop in Annaburg for lace-making. This branch of industry spread beyond Bavaria, giving employment to thirty thousand persons, and producing a revenue of one million thalers.

Italy and Flanders dispute the invention of lace, but it was probably introduced into both countries about the same time. The Emperor Charles V commanded lace-making to be taught in schools and convents. A specimen of the manufacture of his day may be seen in his cap, now preserved in the museum at Hotel Cluny, Paris. It is of fine linen, with the Emperor's arms embroidered in relief, with designs in lace of exquisite workmanship. The old Flemish laces are of great beauty and world-wide fame.

Many passages in the history of lace show how severely the manufacture of this beautiful fabric has strained the nerves of eye and brain. The fishermen's wives on the Scottish coast apostrophize the fish they sell, after their husbands' perilous voyages, and sing,

"Call them lives o' men."

Not more fatal to life are the blasts from ocean winds than the tasks of laborious lace-makers; and this thought cannot but mingle with our admiration for the skill displayed in this branch of woman's endless toil and endeavor to supply her own wants and aid those who are dear to her, in the present as well as in the past centuries.

In the British Museum there is a curious manuscript of the fourteenth century, afterwards translated "into our maternall englisshe by me William Caxton and emprynted at Westminstre the last day of Januer, the first yere of the regne of King Richard the thyrd," called "the booke which the Knight of the Towere made for the enseygnement and teching of his doughtres."

The Knight of the Tower was Geoffory Landry, surnamed De la Tour, of a noble family of Anjou. In the month of April, 1371, he was one day reflecting beneath the shade of some trees on various passages in his life, and upon the memory of his wife, whose early death had caused him sorrow, when his three daughters walked into the garden. The sight of these motherless girls naturally turned his thoughts to the condition of woman in society, and he resolved to write a treatise, enforced by examples of both good and evil, for their instruction. The state of society which the "evil" examples portray might well cause a father's heart to tremble.

The education of young ladies, as we have before stated, was in that age usually assigned to convents or to families of higher rank. It consisted of instruction in needlework, confectionery, surgery, and the rudiments of church music. Men were strongly opposed to any high degree of mental culture for women; and although the Knight of the Tower thinks it good for women to be taught to read their Bibles, yet the pen is too dangerous an instrument to trust to their hands. The art of writing he disapproves,—"Better women can naught of it." Religious observances he strictly recommends; but we shudder at some of the stories which even this well-meaning father relates as illustrations of the efficacy of religious austerities. Extravagance in dress prevailed at that time among men and women to such a degree that Parliament was appealed to on the subject in 1363. From the Knight's exhortation on the subject, this mania seems to have affected the women alarmingly, and the examples given of the passion for dress appear to surpass what is acknowledged in our day. Yet the vast increase of materials, as well as the extended interests and objects opened to woman now, renders the extravagance of dress in the Middle Ages far less reprehensible.

The record of woman's work in the Middle Ages includes far more than the account of what her needle accomplished. The position of the mistress of a family in those centuries was no sinecure. When we look up at castles perched on rocks, or walk through the echoing apartments of baronial halls, we know that woman must have worked there with brain and fingers. The household and its dependencies, in such mansions, consisted of more than a score of persons, and provisions must be laid in during the autumn for many months. As we glance at the enormous fire-places and ovens in the kitchens of those castles and halls, and remember the weight of the armor men wore, we can readily imagine that no trifling supply of brawn and beef was needed for their meals; and the sight of a husband frowning out of one of those old helmets because the dinner was scanty, must have been a fearful trial to feminine nerves. The title of "Lady" means the "Giver of bread" in Saxon, and the lady of the castle dispensed food to many beyond her own household.

The task of preparing the raiment of the family devolved upon the women; for there were no travelling dealers except for the richest and most expensive articles. Wool, the produce of the flock, was carded and spun; flax was grown, and woven into coarse linen; and both materials were prepared and fashioned into garments at home. Glimpses of domestic life come down to us through early legends and records, some of which modern genius has melodized. Authentic history and romantic story often show us that women of all ranks were little better, in fact, than household drudges to these splendid knights and courtly old barons. The fair Enid sang a charming song as she turned her wheel; but when Geriant arrived, she not only assisted her mother to receive him, but, by her father's order, led the knight's charger to the stall, and gave him corn. If she also relieved the noble animal of his heavy saddle and horse furniture, gave him water as well as corn, and shook down the dry furze for his bed, she must have had the courage and skill of a feminine Rarey; and we fear her dress of faded silk came out of the stable in a very dilapidated condition. After the horse was cared for, Enid put her wits and hands to work to prepare the evening meal, and spread it before her father and his guest. The knight, indeed, condescended to think her "sweet and serviceable!"

The women of those days are often described only as they appeared at festivals and tournaments—ladies of beauty, to whom knights lowered their lances, of whom troubadours sang. They had their amusements and their triumphs, doubtless; but they also had their work, domestic, industrial, and sanitary. They knew how to bind up wounds and care for the sick, and we read many records of their knowledge in this department. Elaine, when she found Sir Launcelot terribly wounded in the cave, so skilfully aided him that, when the old hermit came who was learned in all the simples and science of the times, he told the knight that "her fine care had saved his life"—a pleasing assurance that there were medical men in those days, as well as in our own, who expressed no unwillingness to allow a woman credit for success in their own profession.

Illuminated books sometimes show us pictures of women of the humbler ranks of life at their work. On the border of a fine manuscript of the time of Edward IV there is the figure of a woman employed with her distaff, her head and neck enveloped in a coverchief. The figure rises out of a flower. In a manuscript of 1316, a countrywoman is engaged in churning, dressed in a comfortable gown and apron, the gown tidily pinned up, and her head and neck in a coverchief. The churn is of considerable height and of very clumsy construction. A blind beggar approaches her, led by his dog, who holds apparently a cup in his mouth to receive donations. In another part of the same volume is a beautiful damsel with her hair spread over her shoulders, while her maid arranges her tresses with a comb of ivory set in gold. The young lady holds a small mirror, probably of polished steel, in her hand. Specimens of these curious combs and mirrors yet exist in collections. A century later we see a pretty laundress, holding in her hands a number of delicately woven napkins, which look as if they might have come out of the elaborately carved napkin press of the same period in the collection of Sir Samuel Myrick at Goodrich Court.

Although the Knight of the Tower disapproved of young ladies being taught to write, there were women whose employment writing seems to have been; but these were nuns safely shut up from the risk of *billets-doux*. In Dr. Maitland's "Essays on the Dark Ages," he quotes from the biography of Diemudis, a devout nun of the eleventh century, a list of the volumes which she prepared with her own hand, written in beautiful and legible characters, to the praise of God, and of the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, the patrons of the monastery, which was that of Wessobrunn in Bavaria. The list comprises thirty-one works, many of them in three or four volumes; and although Diemudis is not supposed to have been an authoress, she is certainly worthy of having her name handed down through eight centuries in witness of woman's indefatigable work in the scriptorium. One missal prepared by Diemudis was given to the Bishop of Treves, another to the Bishop of Augsburg, and one Bible in two volumes is mentioned, which was exchanged by the monastery for an estate.

We can picture to ourselves Diemudis in her conventual dress, seated in the scriptorium, with her materials for chirography. The sun, as it streams through the window, throws a golden light over the vellum page, suggesting the rich hue of the gilded nimbus, while in the convent garden she sees the white lily or the modest violet, which, typical of the Madonna, she transfers to her illuminated borders. Thus has God ever interwoven truth and love with their correspondence of beauty and development in the natural world, which were open to the eyes of Diemudis eight hundred years ago, perhaps as clearly as to our own in their latter days. That women of even an earlier century than that of Diemudis were permitted to read, if not to write, is proved by the description of a private library, given in the letters of C. S. Sidonius Apollinaris, and quoted in Edwards' "History of Libraries." This book-collection was the property of a gentleman of the fifth century, residing at his castle of Prusiana. It was divided into three departments, the first of which was expressly intended for the ladies of the family, and contained books of piety and devotion. The second department was for men, and is rather ungallantly stated to have been of a higher order; yet as the third department was intended for the whole family, and contained such works as Augustine, Origen, Varro, Prudentius, and Horace, the literary tastes of the ladies should have been satisfied. We are also told that it was the custom at the castle of Prusiana to discuss at dinner the books read in the morning—which would tend to a belief that conversation at the dinner-tables of the fifth century might be as edifying as at those of the nineteenth.

A few feminine names connected with the literature of the Middle Ages have come down to us. The lays of Marie de France are among the manuscripts in the British Museum. Marie's personal history, as well as the period when she flourished, is uncertain. Her style is extremely obscure; but in her Preface she seems aware of this defect, yet defends it by the example of the ancients. She considers it the duty of all persons to employ their talents; and as her gifts were intellectual, she cast her thoughts in various directions ere she determined upon her peculiar mission. She had intended translating from the Latin a good history, but some one else unluckily anticipated her; and she finally settled herself down to poetry, and t the translation of numerous lays she had treasured in her memory, as these would be new to many of her readers. Like other literary ladies, she complained of envy and persecution, but she perseveres through all difficulties, and dedicates her book "to the King."

Marie was born in France. Some authorities suppose she wrote in England during the reign of Henry III, and that the patron she names was William Langue-espee, who died in 1226; others, that this *plus vaillant* patron was William, Count of Flanders, who accompanied St. Louis on his first crusade in 1248, and was killed at a tournament in 1251. A later surmise is that the book was dedicated to Stephen, French being his native language. Among the manuscripts of the Bibliotheque Royale at Paris is Marie's translation of the fables which Henry Beauclerc translated from Latin into English, and which Marie renders into French. A proof that Marie's poems are extremely ancient is deduced from the names in one of these fables applied to the wolf and the fox. She uses other names than those of Ysengrin and Renard, which were introduced as early as the reign of Cœur de Lion, and it would seem that she could not have failed to notice these remarkable names, had they existed in her time. A complete collection of the works of Marie de France was published in Paris in 1820, by M. de Roquefort, who speaks of her in the following terms:—"She possessed that penetration which distinguishes at first sight the different passions of mankind, which seizes upon the different forms they assume, and, remarking the objects of their notice, discovers at the same time the means by which they are attained." If this be a true statement, the acuteness of feminine observation has gained but little in the progress of the centuries, and her literary sisters of the present era can hardly hope to eclipse the penetration of Marie de France.

The Countesses de Die, supposed to be mother and daughter, were both poetesses. The elder lady was beloved by Rabaud d'Orange, who died in 1173, and the younger is celebrated by William Adhemar, a distinguished troubadour. He was visited on his death-bed by both these ladies, who afterwards erected a monument to his memory. The younger countess retired to a convent, and died soon after Adhemar.

In the Harleian Collection is a fine manuscript containing the writings of Christine de Pisan, a distinguished woman of the fourteenth century. Her father, Thomas de Pisan, a celebrated *savant* of Bologna, had married a daughter of a member of the Grand Council of Venice. So renowned was Thomas de Pisan that the kings of Hungary and France determined to win him away from Bologna. Charles V of France, surnamed the Wise, was successful, and Thomas de Pisan went to Paris in 1368, his transfer to the French court making a great sensation among learned and scientific circles of that day. Charles loaded him with wealth and honors, and chose him Astrologer Royal. According to the history, as told by Louisa Stuart Costello, in her "Specimens of the Early Poetry of France," Christine was but five years old when she accompanied her parents to Paris, where she received every advantage of education, and, inheriting her father's literary tastes, early became learned in languages and science. Her personal charms, together with her father's high favor at Court, attracted many admirers. She married Stephen Castel, a young gentleman of Picardy, to whom she was tenderly attached, and whose character she has drawn in most favorable colors. A few years passed happily, but, alas! changes came. The king died, the pension and offices bestowed upon Thomas de Pisan were suspended, and the Astrologer Royal soon followed his patron beyond the stars. Castel was also deprived of his preferments; and though he maintained his wife and family for a time, he was cut off by death at thirty-four years of age.

Christine had need of all her energies to meet such a succession of calamities, following close on so brilliant a career. Devoting herself anew to study, she determined to improve her talents for composition, and to make her literary attainments a means of support for her children. The illustrations in the manuscript volume of her works picture to us several scenes in Christine's life. In one, the artist has sliced off the side of a house to allow us to see Christine in her study, giving us also the exterior, roof and dormer-windows, with points finished by gilt balls. The room is very small, with a crimson and white tapestry hanging. Christine wears what may be called the regulation color for literary ladies—blue, with the extraordinary two-peaked head-dress of the period, put on in a decidedly strong-minded manner. At her feet sits a white dog, small, but wise-looking, with a collar of gold bells round his neck. Before Christine stands a plain table, covered with green cloth; her book, bound in crimson and gold, in which she is writing, lies before her.

Christine's style of holding the implements—one in each hand—and the case of materials for her work which lie beside her, are according to representations of the *miniatori caligrafi* at their labors; and, as the art of caligraphy was well known at Bologna, so learned a man as Thomas de Pisan must have been acquainted with it, and would have caused his talented daughter to be instructed in so rare an accomplishment. It is not therefore unreasonable to believe that, in the beautiful volume now in the British Museum, the work of Christine's hand, as well as the result of her genius, is preserved. The next picture shows us Christine presenting her book to Charles VII of France, who is dressed in a black robe edged with ermine; he wears a golden belt, order, and crown. The king is seated beneath a canopy, blue, powdered with *fleurs de lis*. Four courtiers stand beside him, dressed in robes of different colors—one in pink, and wearing a large white hat of Quaker-like fashion. Christine has put on a white robe over her blue dress, perhaps as a sign of mourning—she being then a widow. A white veil depends from the peaks of her head-dress. She kneels before the king, and presents her book.

Another and more elaborate picture represents the repetition of the same ceremony before Isabelle of Bavaria, queen of Charles VI. We are here admitted into the private royal apartments of the fourteenth century. The hangings of the apartment consist of strips, upon which are alternately emblazoned the armorial devices of France and Bavaria. A couch or bed, with a square canopy covered with red and blue, having the royal arms embroidered in the centre, stands on one side of the room. The queen is seated upon a lounge of modern shape, covered to correspond with the couch. She is dressed in a splendid robe of purple and gold, with long sleeves sweeping the ground, lined with ermine; upon her head arises a structure of stuffed rolls, heavy in material, and covered with jewels, which shoots up into two high peaks above her forehead. Six ladies are in waiting, two in black and gold, with the same enormous headgears. They sit on the edge of her Majesty's sofa, while four ladies of inferior rank and plainer garments are contented with low benches. Christine reappears in her blue dress, and white-veiled, peaked cap. She kneels before the queen, on a square carpet with a geometrical-patterned border, and presents her book. A white Italian hound lies at the foot of the couch, while beside Isabelle sits a small white dog, resembling the one we saw in Christine's study. As we can hardly suppose Christine would bring her pet on so solemn an occasion—far less allow him to jump up beside the queen—and as this little animal wears no gold bells, we are led to suppose that little white dogs were in fashion in the fourteenth century.

We cannot say that the portrait of Isabelle gives us any idea of her splendid beauty; but "handsome is that handsome does," and as Isabelle's work was a very bad one in the Middle Ages, we will say no more about her.

Christine was but twenty-five years of age when she became a widow, and her personal charms captivated the heart of no less a personage than the Earl of Salisbury, who came ambassador from England to demand the hand of the very youthful princess, Isabelle, for his master.

They exchanged verses; and although Salisbury spoke by no means mysteriously, the sage Christine affected to view his declarations only in the light of complimentary speeches from a gallant knight. The Earl considered himself as rejected, bade adieu to love, and renounced marriage. To Christine he made a very singular proposal for a rejected lover—that of taking with him to England her eldest son, promising to devote himself to his education and preferment. The offer was too valuable to be declined by a poor widow, whose pen was her only means of supporting her family. That such a proof of devotion argued a tenderer feeling than that of knightly gallantry must have been apparent to Christine; but for reasons best understood by herself—and shall we not believe with a heart yet true to her husband's memory?—she merely acknowledged the kindness shown to her son; and the Earl and his adopted boy left France together. When Richard II was deposed, Henry Bolingbroke struck off the head of the Earl of Salisbury. Among the papers of the murdered man the lays of Christine were found by King Henry, who was so much struck with their purity and beauty, that he wrote to the fair authoress of her son's safety, under his protection, and invited her to his court.

This invitation was at once a compliment and an insult, for the hand that sent it was stained with the blood of her friend. Christine, however, had worldly wisdom enough to send a respectful though firm refusal to a crowned head, a successful soldier, and one, moreover, who held her son in his power. Feminine tact must have guided her pen, for Henry was not offended, and twice despatched a herald to renew the invitation to his court. She steadily declined to leave France, but managed the affair so admirably that she at last obtained the return of her son from England.

Like her father, Thomas de Pisan, Christine seems to have been sought as an ornament of their courts by several rulers. Henry Bolingbroke could not gain her for England, and the Duke of Milan in vain urged her to reside in that city. Seldom has a literary lady in any age received such tempting invitations; yet Christine refused to leave France, although her own fortunes were anything but certain.

The Duke of Burgundy took her son under his protection, and urged Christine to write the history of her patron, Charles V of France. This was a work grateful to her feelings, and she had commenced the memoir when the death of the Duke deprived her of his patronage, and threw her son again upon her care, involving her in many anxieties. But Christine bore herself through all her trials with firmness and prudence, and her latter days were more tranquil. She took a deep interest in the affairs of her adopted country, and welcomed in her writings the appearance of the Maid of Orleans. We believe, however, that she was spared the pain of witnessing the last act in that drama of history, where an innocent victim was given up by French perfidy to English cruelty.

The deeds of Joan of Arc need no recital here. A daughter of France in the nineteenth century had a soul pure enough to reflect the image of the Maid of Orleans, and with a skilful hand she embodied the vision in marble. The statue of Joan of Arc, modelled by the Princess Marie, adorns—or rather sanctifies—the halls of Versailles.

Of woman's work as an artist in the early centuries we have a curious illustration in a manuscript belonging to the Bibliotheque Royale at Paris, which exhibits a female figure painting the statue of the Madonna. The artist holds in her left hand a palette, which is the earliest notice of the use of that implement with which antiquarians are acquainted. The fashion of painting figures cut in wood was once much practised, and we see here the representation of a female artist of very ancient date. Painting, music, and dancing come under the designation of accomplishments; yet to obtain distinction in any of these branches implies a vast amount of work. An illustration of Lygate's "Pilgrim" shows us a young lady playing upon a species of organ with one hand; in the other she holds to her lips a mellow horn, through which she pours her breath, if not her soul; lying beside her is a stringed instrument called a sawtry. Such varied musical acquirements certainly argue both industry and devotion to art. Charlemagne's daughters were distinguished for their skill in dancing; and we read of many instances in the Middle Ages of women excelling in these fine arts.

The period of time generally denominated the Middle Ages commences with the fifth century and ends with the fifteenth. We have in several instances ventured to extend the limits as far as a part of the sixteenth century, and therefore include among female artists the name of Sofonisba Anguisciola, who was born about 1540. She was a noble lady of Cremona, whose fame spread early throughout Italy. In 1559, Philip II of Spain invited her to his court at Madrid, where on her arrival she was treated with great distinction. Her chief study was portraitures, and her pictures became objects of great value to kings and popes.

Her royal patrons of Spain married their artist to a noble Sicilian, giving her a dowry of twelve thousand ducats, and a pension of one thousand ducats, beside rich presents in tapestries and jewels. She went with her husband to Palermo, where they resided several years. On the death of her husband the King and Queen of Spain urged her to return to their court; but she excused herself on account of her wish to visit Cremona. Embarking on board a galley for this purpose, bound to Genoa, she was entertained with such gallantry by the captain, Orazio Lomellini, one of the merchant princes of that city, that the heart of the distinguished artist was won, and she gave him her hand on their arrival at Genoa.

History does not tell us whether she ever revisited Cremona, but she dwelt in Genoa during the remainder of her long life, pursuing her art with great success. On her second marriage, her faithful friends in the royal family of Spain added four hundred crowns to her pension. The Empress of Germany visited Sofonisba on the way to Spain, and accepted from her hand a little picture. Sofonisba became blind in her old age, but lost no other faculty. Vandyck was her guest when at Genoa, and said that he had learned more of his art from one blind old woman than from any other teacher. A medal was struck in her honor at Bologna. The Academy of Fine Arts at Edinburgh contains a noble picture by Vandyck, painted in his Italian manner. It represents individuals of the Lomellini family, and was probably in progress when he visited this illustrious woman, who had become a member of that house.

Stirling, in his "Artists of Spain," states that few of Sofonisba's pictures are now known to exist, and that the beautiful portrait of herself, probably the one mentioned by Vasari in the wardrobe of the Cardinal di Monte at Rome, or that noticed by Soprani in the palace of Giovanni at Genoa, is now in the possession of Earl Spencer at Althorp. The engraving from this picture, in Dibdin's *Ædes Althorpianæ*, lies before us. We think the better of kings and queens who prized a woman with eyes so clear, and an expression of such honesty and truth. The original is said to be masterly in its drawing and execution. Sofonisba is represented in a simple black dress, and wears no jewels. She touches the keys of a harpsichord with her beautiful hands; a duenna-like figure of an old woman stands behind the instrument, apparently listening to the melody.

Whatever of skill or fame women have acquired through ages in other departments, the nursery has ever been an undisputed sphere for women's work. Nor have we reason to think that, in the centuries we have been considering, she was not faithful to this, her especial province. The cradle of Henry V, yet in existence, is one of the best specimens of nursery furniture in the fourteenth century which have come down to us. Beautifully carved foliage fills up the space between the uprights and stays and stand of the cradle, which is not upon rockers, but apparently swings like the modern crib. On each of these uprights is perched a dove, carefully carved, whose quiet influences had not much effect on the infant dreams of Prince Hal.

Henry was born at Monmouth, 1388, and sent to Courtfield, about seven miles distant, where the air was considered more salubrious. There he was nursed under the superintendence of Lady Montacute, and in that place this cradle was preserved for many years. It was sold by a steward of the Montacute property, and, after passing through several hands, was in the possession of a gentleman near Bristol when engraved for Shaw's "Ancient Furniture," in 1836.

In the Douce Collection of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, there is figured in a manuscript of the fifteenth century a cradle, with the baby very nicely tucked up in it. The cradle resembles those of modern date, and is upon rockers. Another illustration of the same period shows us a cradle of similar form, the "cradle, baby, and all" carried on the head of the nursery-maid—a caryatic style of baby-tending which we cannot suppose to have been universal. The inventories of household furniture belonging to Reginald de la Pole, after enumerating some bed-hangings of costly stuff, describe:—Item, a pane" (piece of cloth which we now call counterpane) "and head-shete for ye cradell, of same sute, bothe furred with mynever"—giving us a comfortable idea of the nursery establishment in the De la Pole family. The recent discovery in England of that which tradition avers to be the tomb of Canute's little daughter, speaks of another phase in nursery experience. The relics, both of the cradle and the grave, bear their own record of the joys, cares, and sorrows of the nursery in vanished years, and bring near to every mother's heart the baby that was rocked in the one, and the grief which came when that little form was given to the solemn keeping of the other.

A miniature in an early manuscript called "The Birth of St. Edmund," gives us a picture of a bedroom and baby in the fifteenth century. St. Edmund himself was born five hundred years previous to that date; but as saints and sinners look very much alike when they are an hour old, we can imagine that, as far as the baby is concerned, it may be considered a portrait. A pretty young woman, in a long white gown, whose cap looks like magnified butterflies' wings turned upside down, sits on a low seat before the blazing woodfire burning on great andirons in a wide fireplace, which, instead of a mantelpiece, has three niches for ornamental vases. She holds the baby very nicely, and, having warmed his feet, has wrapt him in a long white garment, so that we see only his little head in a plain night-cap, surrounded indeed by the gilded nimbus of his saintship, which we hope was not of a tangible substance, as it would have been an appendage very awkward for all parties concerned. The mother reposes in a bed with high posts and long curtains. She must have been a woman of strong nerves to have borne the sight of such stupendous head gears as those in which her attendants are nid-nodding over herself and baby, or to have supported the weight of that which she wears by way of night-cap. One nurse raises the lady, while another, who, from her snowy dress, appears to be the head of the department, offers a tall, elegant, but very inconveniently shaped goblet, which contains, we presume, mediæval gruel. The room has a very comfortable aspect, from which we judge that some babies in those times were carefully attended.

Many centuries ago a young woman sat one day among the boys to whom she had come, as their father's bride, from a foreign land, to take the name and place of their mother. She showed to them a beautiful volume of Saxon poems, one of her wedding-gifts—perhaps offered by the artists of the court of Charles le Chauve, of whose skill such magnificent specimens yet exist.

As the attention of the boys was arrested by the brilliant external decorations, Judith, with that quick instinct for the extension of knowledge which showed her a true descendant of Charlemagne, promised that the book should be given to him who first learned to read it. Young Alfred won the prize, and became Alfred the Great.

We are brought near to the presence of a woman of the Middle Ages when we stand beside the monument of Eleanor of Castile, queen of Edward I, in Westminster Abbey. The figure is lifelike and beautiful, with flowing drapery folded simply around it. The countenance, with its delicate features, wears a look of sweetness and dignity as fresh to-day as when sculptured seven hundred years ago. The hair, confined by a coronet, falls on each side of her face in ringlets; one hand lies by her side, and once held a sceptre; the other is brought gracefully upwards; the slender fingers, with trusting touch, are laid upon a cross suspended from her neck.

Historians have done their best, or their worst, to throw doubt upon the story of Eleanor's sucking the poison with her lips from the arm of her husband, when a dastardly assassin of those days struck at the life of Edward. But such a tradition, whether actually a fact or not, is a tribute to the affection and strength of Eleanor's character; and all historians agree that she instilled no poison into the life of king or country. As a wife, a mother, and a queen, Eleanor of Castile stands high on the record of the women of the middle ages.

Coming from Westminster Abbey, in the spring of 1856, we stood one day at a window in the Strand, and watched a multitude which no man could number, pulsing through that great artery of the mighty heart of London. It was the day of the great Peace celebration, and a holiday. Hour after hour the mighty host swept on, in undiminished numbers. The place where we stood was Charing Cross, and our thoughts went back seven hundred years, when Edward, following the mortal remains of his beloved Eleanor, erected on this spot, then a country suburb of London, the last of that line of crosses which marked those places where the mournful procession paused on its way from Herdeby to Westminster. It was the cross of the dear queen, *la chere reine*, which time and changes of language have since corrupted into Charing Cross. Through this pathway crowds have trodden for many centuries, and a few remember that its name is linked with the queenly dead or with a kingly sorrow. Thus it is, as we hasten on through the busy thoroughfares of life from age to age, even as one of our own poets hath said:—

"We pass, and heed each other not."

In these pages we have made some record of woman's work in past centuries, and also caught glimpses of duties, loves, hopes, fears, and sorrows not unlike our own. A wider sphere is now accorded, and a deeper responsibility devolves upon woman to fill it wisely and well. We should never forget that, as far as they were faithful to the duties appointed to them, they elevated their sex to a higher and nobler position, and therein performed the best work of the women of the Middle Ages.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

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If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 43

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AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY,
Of St. Louis, Missouri,

Did, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1866, convey to the undersigned as Trustee, the lands and premises hereafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawful interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from St. Louis aforesaid suitable persons, to be selected by him, to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within ninety days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided, that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as aforesaid, with interest, that the said trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee, will, on the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock P. M., sell at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—

First—one equal undivided one sixteenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Harmony, Venango county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Daniel Fleming north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land formerly of William Neill, north eighty-nine degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post and stones; thence by the residue of the same tract (warranted to James Hulings) south one degree west eighty one and a half perches to a chestnut; thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east eighty-four perches to a red oak, thence by thence by the same south one degree, west fifty six and a half perches to a white oak, and thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east thirty eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent., be the same more or less; it being part of a larger tract of land which was surveyed on a warrant to James Hulings, dated the 15th day of February, 1837, and confirmed unto the said James Hulings by patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania dated the 14th day of August A. D. 1839, as in and by the same enrolled in Patent Book H, vol. 42 page 132, will more fully appear; and conveyed by the said James Hulings to John White by deed dated the 5th day of March A. D. 1845 and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Venango county, the 15th day of June A. D. 1846 in Deed Book K, page 265 and conveyed by the said John White to Harvey S. Easton, by deed dated April 11, 1865.

The aforesaid one equal undivided one-sixteenth part of the above described seventy acres eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. by said trust deed conveyed was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all leases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said deed from John White to Harvey S. Easton, and all leases upon any part thereof, and all the rights of the lessees given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to Harvey S. Easton.

Second—And also all the undivided quarter—excepting the one acre on which an oil well is nearly completed, which is not included in said deed, neither the acre of land nor the well thereon—of that tract or parcel of land and situate, lying, and being in the township of Tionesta, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows viz:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of Tionesta creek, at the corner of land of Henry Kiser, thence by land of said Kiser east seventy perches to a post and stones; thence by land of Kenneday south one hundred and ninety two perches to a maple; thence by land of John Wentworth west one hundred and thirty perches to a chestnut; thence by land of Towner and Brett north sixty two perches to the bank of Tionesta creek; thence up said creek north twenty-five degrees east, one hundred and eighteen and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less; being the same premises formerly owned by Samuel Hunter, and conveyed by W. J. Hunter, and Samuel and wife, to Reuben D. Baldwin, and by said Reubin D. Baldwin to George B. Lincoln, by deed dated the eleventh day of February A. D. 1865.

It is understood by and between the parties to said deed, that the grantee in said deed is, on a division of said farm whenever made, to have one fourth of the entire farm, but not to have any part of the acre above reserved.

Third—And also, the undivided sixteenth part in common of that other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Cornplanter in said county of Venango, known as located in tract, number one hundred and twenty-one (121), of the Holland Land Company's land, being a part of Reynolds' farm, so called, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a post in the north line of said tract, No. 121, at a point 143 1-10 perches west of the northeast corner of said tract, it being the northwest corner of said farm; thence southwardly along the west line of said farm sixteen rods to a post; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of the whole tract fifty rods to a post; thence northwardly and parallel with the west line of the farm sixteen rods to a post in the north line of said tract; and thence west along said line fifty rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land, be the same more or less, and known on Murdoch and Benning's map by E. R. Sherman's name being printed on said location.

Subject to all outstanding leases on said premises made by Sherman and Guild, it being the intention of said deed to convey one-sixteenth in common of the land in interests and one sixteenth of the rents to be received from said premises already leased.

Dated June 21, 1866.
HAMILTON SPENCER,
8 13 m4t Trustee.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain indenture of mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, to me as mortgagee in trust to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $35,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 107, 108, 109, 110, and 111, do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to Public Sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said Mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots or stations between said points on said section of three and one-quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool houses, coal houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, known (and as "The Intersection") is about 3¼ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons, on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid, as aforesaid, the said Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
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H. DIXON
4 18wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, R. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as mortgagee in trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $50,000, which mortgage is dated the 1st day of February, A. D. 1861, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1861, in mortgage book B, page 118 etc., and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1861, in mortgage book E, page 400, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request, to me directed, of the holders of more than $20,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises and franchises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from Tyrone Station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, cross-ties, chairs, spikes, iron, timber, bridges, fences, together with all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company appurtenant to said road, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railway depots and stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY.

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith, and all the rights, liberties, privileges, and corporate franchises of said road and Company.

The said section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad extending from said Tyrone Station, Blair county, to and through the borough of Philipsburg, in Centre county, is about 23½ miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within twenty days thereafter.

Payment on account of the said balance of purchase money to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds and coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase-money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to the said sale or premises may be had on application to the undersigned Trustee, at his office, No. 42 South THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
R. FRANKLIN BALEY, Trustee
No 42 South Third street
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 11 m3m Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 503 4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866 upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend, and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.
JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

Whereas, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., did, on the Twenty-third day of January, A. D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereinafter described to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of ten thousand three hundred dollars, payable to CHARLES W. FORD, or to his order, one day after the date thereof with lawful interest; and also to secure the payment to said Ford of all other moneys which he might, from time to time advance to said Company, at its request, with interest.

And whereas it was in and by said Trust Deed provided that, in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of any other moneys thereafter to be advanced by the said Ford, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at public vendue to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, for cash, first giving sixty days public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale, by advertisement in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed, notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber as such Trustee will, on the 5th day of September, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, Mo., sell at public vendue for cash to the highest bidder, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—All that certain tract of land situate in the township of Harmony, county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the northeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land, and thence extending south one and three-fourths degrees, west one hundred and seventy and seven-tenths rods to a post at the southeast corner of the Herkimer Company's land; thence south seventy and one-half degrees, east forty-one and seven-tenths rods to a post the southeast corner of the piece; thence north one and three-fourths degrees, east one hundred and eighty-three and four tenths rods to a post the northeast corner of the tract; then north eighty-eight and one-fourth degrees, west thirty-nine and eight-tenths rods to the place of beginning; containing forty-four acres of land.
Dated June 21, 1866. HAMILTON SPENCER,
6 29 110t Trustee.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 52

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
Nearly Opposite the Post Office,
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry) commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 3 P. M., Accommodation.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 8·00 A. M., Mail; 5 P. M., Express.
Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.
Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·35 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.
Leave Millville 6·55 and 9·44 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 72

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·48, 5·10, 7·26, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1·60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*¶	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

¶ Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured, and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Sup't, Alexandria.

AFFAIRS IN THE OLD WORLD.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE]
PARIS, August 10, 1866.

We are still living in a state of uncertainty. A few days ago we thought peace had been concluded: all the petty sovereigns of Germany were bowing their heads before the great Bismark, who was stripping one of a province, the other of a town, and others even of their crowns, all agreeing to be shorn without a murmur; but however,

"A Change has Come Over the Spirit of Our Dream."

The Emperor has suddenly returned from Vichy, without having carried out the programme of both talking and water drinking. A Cabinet council was held on the day of his arrival from Vichy, and it was even yesterday rumored that Italy was getting restive, and refused to sign the armistice. The *Moniteur*, according to custom, remained silent, but the *Patrie*, an official journal, informs us that the return of the Emperor is caused by the negotiations between Austria and Italy, which encounter interminable difficulties.

The Rapacity of the Italians.

Italy, as I have already said, is getting restive, and, not satisfied with having Venetia, now insists on having Tuesle, Istria, and a part of the Tyrol. The pretensions of Victor Emanuel are indeed ridiculous; he was beaten at Custozza and at Lissa, but his attitude is more that of the conqueror than of the conquered.

It is to be hoped that *il Re galantuomo* wil be prevailed upon to be a little more modest, and not keep Europe in a state of anxious suspense. To add to other Italian disasters, the man-of-war *L'Affondatore*, which bore Admiral Persano during the combat of Lissa, went down the day before yesterday at Ancona, during a dreadful thunderstorm. *En attendant*, Victor Emanuel has taken possession of Venetia.

How the Austrians Robbed the Public Institutions of Venice.

The Austrians before leaving the City of the Sea plundered the galleries, the museums, and the public libraries of the most valuable works of art. Poor Venice! when will its troubles cease? Victor Emanuel, with his usual tact, and in order to make himself welcome to the Venetians, began his reign in Venetia by imposing a forced loan. The coffers of Venice are perfectly empty, and it will be utterly impossible for them to pay a kreutzer.

"Nemo dat Quod non Habet."

With the exception of Italy, all the other belligerents have signed the armistice. Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, all of these latter powers (if so they can be called, as they have shown themselves to be powerless) have been quite stunned by the success of the Prussian arms in Germany. Austria consents to everything. Some weeks ago, on reading Benedek's proclamation to his army, we were led to believe that the white coats would have made but a mouthful of Prussia. It was also generally believed in Europe that the Kaiserlichs would be victorious; but all have reckoned without their host. The Prussian army, mostly composed of raw recruits, has entirely beaten the Austrian, composed of veterans, many of whom had taken a part in the war of 1859.

The Prussian army will continue to occupy the Austrian territory during the four weeks that the armistice is to last. The city of Prague seems to be privileged. It is at the ancient capital of Bohemia that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia are to take place.

Prussia Takes Care of Number One.

The conduct of the Prussians in the conquered cities and towns has raised the indignation of all Europe. It will be remembered that the King of Hanover sent large sums of money belonging to the Hanoverian treasury to England before the breaking out of the war. The Prussian Commission now in Hanover insists upon this money being returned, and in case of refusal, threatens to confiscate the royal property. This is contrary to all treaties, which guarantee the personal property of the King; but

Bismark Laughs at Treaties,

as "Love laughs at locksmiths," and he acts up to the French proverb, which says:—"*Ce qui est bon a prendre, est bon a garder.*" As regards the King of Prussia, he is going about everywhere, to the tune of "See the Conquering Hero Comes." He a few days since opened the Prussian Chambers in person. It was a long time since the greatest of the Hohenzollerns has had a quiet talk with his loving deputies, whom he so uncourteously sent to the right-about some two months back. His Majesty was in a very facetious mood: he condescended to own that his ways had been somewhat unconstitutional, perhaps somewhat irregular; but

"Fortune Favors the Bold."

He said he hoped that bygones would be bygones, and that his faithful and cherished deputies would shut their eyes to his little unconstitutional peccadillos, and say no more about it. The speech of King William referred to little more than internal questions. With the exception of what he said of an extension of frontiers as a consequence of the late military events, he confined himself almost exclusively to the existing conflict between the Crown and the Parliament. He maintained perfect silence relative to the mediation of France. This non-allusion to the good offices of the Emperor has been very much felt at the Tuileries. Perhaps his Prussian Majesty waits to testify his acknowledgments to France until the results of the Emperor's intervention are officially declared by the signing of a treaty of peace Perhaps there is a coolness between Bismark and Napoleon III. What a pity! They were such good friends some time ago. Have we arrived at

The "Quart d'Heure" of Rabelais?

We should like to know how it is that, if peace has been concluded, there is no disarming, neither in Prussia, in Austria, in Russia, or even in France?

The Emperor's Movements.

The sudden return from Vichy has caused great surprise in the French capital. The air is full of conjectures. Is he ill? No, that cannot be; he was at the Comic Opera last night to witness the new opera of *Jose Maria*. Is there a hitch in diplomatic affairs? If there were, there are plenty of ambassadors in France, and it would be more natural for "Mahomet to go to the mountain, than for the mountain to come to Mahomet."

Chi lo sa? We are lost in conjecture. The *Moniteur*, which is generally very chatty and communicative, is silent on the subject. There is now such thirst for political news that many who at this time of the year generally seek the country, and fly from the dust of the capital, remain in town, that they may be at the fountain head, and not have to be at the mercy of the "*concon de campagne*" and the country postman for their news. This, too, is the season for the great breaking-up of French public schools and colleges, and the streets are now filled with *uninformed* youths, carrying home their prizes and wreaths, to the great joy of Pa and Ma.

Amusements.

The great amusement of the day is the breech-loading needle-gun, which is being made to be more deadly in its effects every day. French caricaturists are busy turning this great ally of the Prussians into ridicule, and the *Chamin* daily brings us its squibs and pencillings on the *Zundnahdel-gewehr*.

The Louvre has just been enriched with a new museum, that of ancient stained glass. A hundred and five pieces, admirable from their design, composition, and color, have been fixed in the large windows of the apartments called Henri IV.

These works of art were produced by the French, Flemish, Dutch, and German manufacturers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

The building in the Champ de Mars for the great exhibition of 1867, which covers about 48 acres, is more than half terminated, and the laying out of the gardens around, which will comprise an extent of 75 acres, has already commenced.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

From the Indianapolis Journal of Tuesday.

The Sunday morning train on the Bellefontaine Railway brought in as passengers quite a number of Germans, who were on their way from the Fatherland to St. Louis. None of them could speak the English language. Being compelled to lie over in this city till 12·30 at night, they took up quarters at the California House. Among the party was a young girl, only fourteen or fifteen years of age, who was on her way to join her parents at St. Louis, from whom she had been separated for several years, they having preceded her to this country. About dusk on Sunday evening the bar-keeper of the aforementioned house, by name of Emanuel Honeck, persuaded her to "go out walking," holding out as an inducement, that a grand concert was coming off at one of the gardens, and that they would attend the same.

The girl, young, innocent, and unsuspecting, having entire confidence in Honeck, as one of her own countrymen, consented. Instead of going to the garden, as per agreement, he led his victim to the commons just outside of the corporation line, and southwest of the city, and there, partly by force and partly by threats, compelled her to yield to his fiendish and lustful wishes. Afterwards, becoming frightened at his own criminality, Honeck fled from the spot, leaving the outraged and helpless girl in her desolation, in a strange place, far from friends and relations, not knowing whither to turn her steps, and unable, in her ignorance of the language, to communicate with any one who could direct her to her acquaintances at the California House. She wandered about the commons for hours, weary and desolate. Finally, meeting three men, she accosted them, asking to be directed rightly. Not understanding her, but soon understanding that she was young, alone, and unprotected, they in turn violated her person. The poor girl finally found her way back to the city, but too late, as those with whom she was travelling had left on the midnight train. It is due this party to state that they made every exertion to find the unfortunate girl before their departure, and grieved sorely over her mysterious absence.

The girl, on her return, communicated the sad story of her wrongs to some sympathizing German friends, arousing the greatest indignation against the one who had done her this grievous outrage. Instant and energetic search was made for the bar-keeper, who had been seen to leave the house in company with the girl early in the evening. He was found in a saloon, and acknowledged his guilt, by crying out, before any charge had been brought against him, "that he never saw the girl," and that "he wasn't with her." Yesterday he was taken before Justice Coulon, and held in $500 bonds to appear this morning for examination.

The girl is very anxious to proceed on her journey. It is hoped that she will remain, so that the scoundrel may be brought to justice. We are not an advocate of Judge Lynch's policy by any means, but there are some cases in which his method of meting out justice proves beneficial, and this is one of them. It has been many months since it has been our ill lot to record such a tale of heartless wrong as has been inflicted upon this unfortunate and innocent girl by a shameless scoundrel, and we do hope it is the last. Honeck should be made to suffer the extremest penalty that can be inflicted by law.

FURNITURE, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
8 15 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FURNITURE REDUCED
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

During the Summer Season, we will sell from our immense Stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets,
And also at the New Establishment,
2 10 5p Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Stree

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.

This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit, than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand. J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 808 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 8 20 1mo

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $8 per day.

Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.

8 21 12t) J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.

Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.

CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.

W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wim2m PROPRIETOR.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.

McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday. On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866 trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion.............................. 6·00 A. M.
Mail .... 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached........ 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)............... 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation........................ 4·15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion.............................. 5·18 P. M.
Mail .... 4·45 P. M.
Freight .... 11·?? A. M.
Express (through in two hours)............... 7·03 A. M.
Accommodation.................................. 5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson...................... 6·32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street...................10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield.............. 1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4·45 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2 Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel) and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.

The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.

Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC.

These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.

Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.

For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street. Continental Hotel.

6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12·25.
2·00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail due 10·07.
5·00 P. M., Express, due 8·22.

Ticket Offices, at Ferry foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street Continental Hotel.

Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No 828 Chesnut street, can, by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.

6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. [6 11
Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE CITY.
D. P. McDOWELL'S
"RECONSTRUCTION BRAND."
Call and try them, at
Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street.

The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf 1m

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 18 7t

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS THE NEWEST,
AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST,
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.
Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

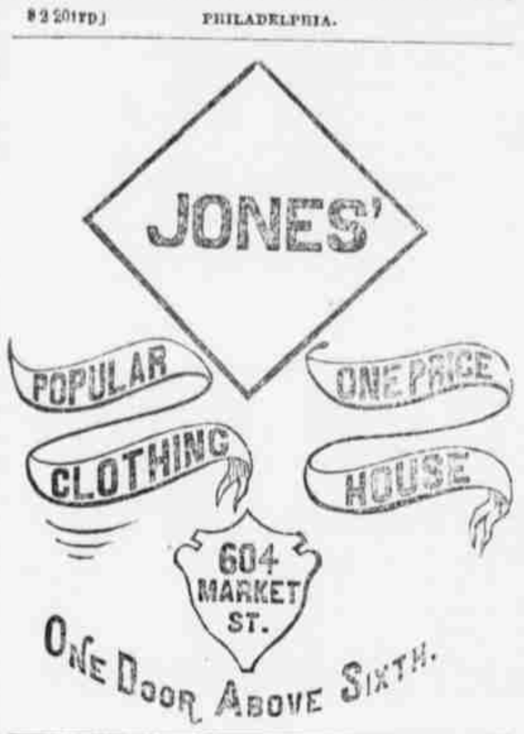
BOYS CLOTHING.
In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
8 2 20trp] PHILADELPHIA.



STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,
606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors [illegible] a large and varied assortment of the very best [illegible] ADY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest cash prices.
Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·0
Dusters, $2·25.
Pants from $3 00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. 5 31 3m

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,
THROAT, LUNG, AND CHEST DISEASES
CATARRH AND ASTHMA,
Disordered Functions of
THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS:
MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER,
WEAKNESS OF NERVES, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE WHOLE SYSTEM,
Treated with unprecedented success by
DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

The following GENTLEMEN, who have lately been cured under the treatment of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, have kindly permitted him to refer to them, and they would gladly bear testimony to the amount of BENEFIT derived from his TREATMENT:—
T. B. McCREARY, Esq., No. 209 Walnut street.
—— SHOEMAKER, Esq., No. 205½ Walnut street.
ALAN WOOD, Jr., Esq., No. 519 Arch street.
C. B. GREEN, Esq., No. 25 North Seventh street.
C. J. HOLLOWAY, Esq. No 505 Market street.
J. COOPER. Esq., No 3 North Front street.
Dr. DAVIDSON, N. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets
General KILBURN, U. S. A., Girard street.
T. W. SWEENEY, Esq., U. S. Assessor of the Second District.
T. HARY, Esq., President of the Nineteenth Ward Public Schools.
Rev. S. G. HARE, Philadelphia Conference.

Hundreds of other names, all persons who would be carefully conscientious to whom they would permit the indorsement of their names, can be examined at his OFFICE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street.

THE ATOMIZER.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER asserts with the utmost confidence that his system of treating LUNG, THROAT, CHEST Diseases, CATARRH, ASTHMA, and all maladies of the digestive organs, by the use of the ATOMIZER, is the only reliable one. Since the introduction of this system cases have been brought to his office, No. 1031 WALNUT Street in which every other possible means have been fruitlessly employed, but readily yielded to his treatment

The ATOMIZER is an APPARATUS constructed on scientific principles, which, by a mechanical arrangement, either by atmospheric pressure or steam, converts any medicine into a fine SPRAY, and readily conveys it into the BRONCHIAL TUBES or LUNGS, with the RESPIRATORY CURRENT. The medicines submitted to the action of this APPARATUS lose nothing of their CHEMICAL VALUE, as in other preparations, but are received into the RESPIRATORY ORGANS in their full MEDICINAL STRENGTH.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS on the Eyes, such as Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eyes, etc., skilfully performed. 7 25rp

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
A Concentrated Fertilizer.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
8 20 12trp Manufacturers.

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
8 14 1mrp* EVANS, No 230 SOUTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18¾ cents a yard.

1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.

Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1 12½, and $1·25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents up to $1·25 a yard.

Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.

All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.

Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31¼, 33, 35, 37½ cents.

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.

Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD.
8 18§] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT S

WOOLLEN GOODS.
CASSIMERES FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

During the remainder of this month we shall offer our stock of

MEN'S AND BOY'S WEAR,

(Bought during the early summer), at prices that will effect rapid sales
All-wool Cassimeres for Boys, 87½ cents and $1.
Heavy Mixed Cassimeres for Men, $1·25.
Fine Silk Mixtures for suits.
Fine Black Cassimeres.
Water-proof Cloakings, best grade $1·60
Some of the above goods are nearly one half last season's prices.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
8 15 3m]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT SHIRTINGS.

Two Additional Cases
EXTRA GOOD SHIRTINGS, AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.
Twelve cases
BEST MAKE SHIRTINGS.
Williamsville, New York Mills,
Wamsutta, [illegible] Wamsutta.
Androscoggin, New Jersey.
WIDE SHEETING MUSLINS.
Four cases best makes.
NINE BALES UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.
Extra yard-wide, 21 cents.
Extra heavy and wide 23 cents.
CALICOES AT EIGHT CENTS
5000 yards, fast colors at 18 cents.
MUSLINS BY THE PIECE AT WHOLESALE RATES.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
8 15 3m]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

MERINOS—POPLINS
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS, $1·25
ONE CASE SUPERB QUALITY MERINOS $1·50.
FINE CORDED POPLINS, $1 25
RICH PLAID POPLINS, $1·50.

SHAWLS.
BARGAINS IN STELLA SHAWLS.
BARGAINS IN BLANKET SHAWLS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
8 15 3m]
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
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Best American Chintzes, dark styles, 20c.
Good Fast Colors Chintzes, dark styles, 18c.
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